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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-third regular session of the General Assembly*

Contents

Page

I. Introduction . . . 14

II. Annotated list . . . 14

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly . . . 14
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation . . . 14
3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-third session of the General Assembly . . . 15
    (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee . . . 15
    (b) Report of the Credentials Committee . . . 15
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly . . . 15
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees . . . 16
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly . . . 18
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee . . . 19
8. General debate . . . 22

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

9. Report of the Security Council . . . 22
10. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission . . . 23
11. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict . . . 24
12. Prevention of armed conflict[1]

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 11 February 2008 (A/63/50).

[1] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, remains on the agenda of that session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-third session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-second session.

08-38453 (E) 090908

13. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development 25
14. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic 25
15. The situation in the Middle East 26
16. Question of Palestine 27
17. The situation in Afghanistan 30
18. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan 31
19. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte 31
20. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 32
21. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[2] 32
22. Question of Cyprus[2] 33
23. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[2] 34
24. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[2] 34
25. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[2] 35
26. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[2] 35
27. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[2] 36
28. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986[2] 37
29. Effects of atomic radiation 37
30. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 39
31. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 40
32. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 43
33. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[3]
34. Questions relating to information 44
35. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 46

---

[2] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

[3] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-second session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-third session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-second session. The annotation to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

36. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories 47

37. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 48

38. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories 48

39. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 49

40. Question of the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India 51

41. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources 52

42. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 53

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

43. Report of the Economic and Social Council 55

44. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS 56

45. Sport for peace and development[3]

46. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa 58

47. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields 58

48. Culture of peace 60

49. Information and communication technologies for development 62

50. Macroeconomic policy questions 63

    (a) International trade and development 63

    (b) International financial system and development 64

    (c) External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries 65

    (d) Commodities 65

51. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the preparation of the 2008 Review Conference 66

52. Sustainable development 68

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development 68

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 70

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 71

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind 72

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa 73

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity 74

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth special session 75

53. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) 76

54. Globalization and interdependence 77

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence 77

(b) International migration and development 77

(c) Culture and development 78

(d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 79

(e) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy 80

55. Groups of countries in special situations 80

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries 80

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation 82

56. Eradication of poverty and other development issues 83

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) 83

(b) Industrial development cooperation 84

57. Operational activities for development 85

58. Social development 86

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly 86

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 87

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing 88

(d) United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all 89

59. Advancement of women 89

(a) Advancement of women 89

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly 92

C. Development of Africa

60. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support 94

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support 94

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa[4]

D. Promotion of human rights

61. Report of the Human Rights Council 95

62. Holocaust remembrance 96

63. Promotion and protection of the rights of children 96

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children 96

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children 98

64. Indigenous issues 98

(a) Indigenous issues 98

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People 100

65. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination 101

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 101

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action 102

66. Right of peoples to self-determination 104

67. Promotion and protection of human rights 105

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments 105

---

[4] The annotation to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms ... 109
(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives ... 117
(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action ... 119
(e) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ... 120

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

68. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance ... 121
(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations ... 122
(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions ... 124
(c) Assistance to the Palestinian people ... 124

F. Promotion of justice and international law

69. Report of the International Court of Justice ... 126
70. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 ... 126
71. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 ... 127
72. Report of the International Criminal Court ... 128
73. Oceans and the law of the sea ... 129
(a) Oceans and the law of the sea ... 129
(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments 131
74. Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States ... 131
75. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission ... 132
76. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-first session ... 134
77. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixtieth session ... 135
78. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts ... 136
79. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives ... 136

80. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 137

81. The rule of law at the national and international level 139

G. **Disarmament**

82. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency 140

83. Reduction of military budgets 140

84. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament 141

85. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe 142

86. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament 143

87. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security 144

88. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East 145

89. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 145

90. Prevention of an arms race in outer space 146

91. General and complete disarmament 147

(a) Notification of nuclear tests 147

(b) Missiles 147

(c) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus 148

(d) Disarmament and non-proliferation education 148

(e) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures 148

(f) Transparency in armaments 148

(g) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms 149

(h) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status 149

(i) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia 149

(j) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them 149

(k) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction 150

(l) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments 150

(m) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation 150

(n) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control . . . 150

(o) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament . . . 151

(p) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium . . . 151

(q) Reducing nuclear danger . . . 151

(r) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction . . . 151

(s) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas . . . 152

(t) Regional disarmament . . . 152

(u) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* . . . 152

(v) Nuclear disarmament . . . 152

(w) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities . . . 152

(x) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels . . . 153

(y) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context . . . 153

(z) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects . . . 153

(aa) Relationship between disarmament and development . . . 153

(bb) United Nations conference to identify appropriate ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament . . . 154

92. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly . . . 156

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme . . . 156

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean . . . 156

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament . . . 157

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons . . . 157

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific 157

(f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa . . . 157

(g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services . . . 157

(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa . . . 158

93. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session . . . 159

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission . . . 159

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament . . . 159

94. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East . . . 160

95. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects 161

96. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region 161

97. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 162

98. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 163

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

99. Crime prevention and criminal justice 164

100. International drug control 169

101. Measures to eliminate international terrorism 170

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

102. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 171

103. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund[1] 172

104. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations 173

105. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs 173

- (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council 173
- (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council 174
- (c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice 175

106. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections 177

- (a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination 177
- (b) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission[4]
- (c) Election of eighteen members of the Human Rights Council 178

107. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments 180

- (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 180
- (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions 180
- (c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee 181
- (d) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal[4]
- (e) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission 182
- (f) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee 183
- (g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences 184

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit 184

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme 185

(j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 186

108. Admission of new Members to the United Nations 186

109. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit[3]

110. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[3]

111. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade 187

112. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations 187

113. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[4]

114. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[5]

115. Strengthening of the United Nations system[5]

116. Multilingualism 188

117. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations 188

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union 188

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization 189

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations 190

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization 190

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community 191

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries 192

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe 192

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States 193

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization 193

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community 194

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie 195

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[5] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-second session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-third session is subject to any action the General Assembly may take on it at its sixty-second session.

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union 195

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System 196

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States 196

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 197

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 198

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States 198

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference 199

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum 199

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization 200

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community 201

118. Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme[1]

119. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations peacekeeping operations

(c) International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO

(d) United Nations University

(e) Capital master plan

(f) United Nations Development Programme

(g) United Nations Children's Fund

(h) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(j) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(k) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(l) United Nations Population Fund

(m) United Nation Human Settlements Programme

(n) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

(o) United Nations Office for Project Services

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

(p) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

(q) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

120. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
121. Programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009
122. Programme planning
123. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
124. Pattern of conferences
125. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
126. Human resources management
127. Joint Inspection Unit
128. United Nations common system
129. United Nations pension system
130. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
131. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services
132. Administration of justice at the United Nations
133. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994
134. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
135. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
136. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi[1]
137. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[1]
138. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[1]
139. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[1]
140. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor[1]

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor[1]
142. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste[1]
143. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[1]
144. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[1]
145. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[1]
146. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[1]
147. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[1]
148. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East
    (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[1]
    (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[1]
149. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone[1]
150. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan[1]
151. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[1]
152. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
153. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

154. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country 201

Annexes

I. Presidents of the General Assembly[6] 203
II. Officers of the Main Committees[6] 206
III. Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[6] 236
IV. Non-permanent members of the Security Council[6] 246
V. Members of the Economic and Social Council[6] 254
VI. States Members of the United Nations[6] 264

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[6] The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at: www.un.org/ga.

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 11 February 2008 (A/63/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will be issued on 18 July 2008 (A/63/150).

3. An addendum to the present document (A/63/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The annexes of the present document are also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The sixty-third session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 16 September 2008, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.17), the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixty-third session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 16 September 2008.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-third session of the General Assembly will be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-third session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Angola, Chile, China, Namibia, Russian Federation, Singapore, Suriname, Switzerland and United States of America (decision 62/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 62/212).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/62/596
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.1 and 79
Resolution	62/212
Decision	62/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 4 June 2008, the General Assembly elected by acclamation Mr. Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann (Nicaragua) as its President for the sixty-third session (decision 62/416).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European or other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I to the present document.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.99
Decision	62/416

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main

Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chairman and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 4 June 2008, the six Main Committees elected their chairs and their other officers for the sixty-third session (decision 62/417). The elections of the officers of the Main Committees are held in consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees, immediately following the election of the President of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

  (i) One representative from an African State;
  (ii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (iv) One representative from an African State;
  (v) One representative from an Asian State;
  (vi) One representative from an African State;
  (vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (viii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (ix) One representative from an African State;
  (x) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onward are listed in annex II to the present document.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 5)

Verbatim record	A/C.1/62/PV.26
Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.25, A/C.2/62/SR.36, A/C.3/62/SR.55, A/C.5/62/SR.47 and A/C.6/62/SR.29
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.100
Decision	62/417

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 4 June 2008, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the sixty-third session (decision 62/418).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

In accordance with rule 30, the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III to the present document.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.100
Decision	62/418

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-third session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 11 February 2008 (A/63/50). The provisional agenda for the sixty-third session (A/63/150) will be issued on 18 July 2008.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/63/200) will be issued on 27 August 2008.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/63/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/62/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/62/100 and Corr.1
Provisional agenda	A/62/150
Supplementary list	A/62/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/62/1
Reports of the General Committee	A/62/250 and Add.1 and 2
Agenda	A/62/251 and Add.1 and 2
Allocation of agenda items	A/62/252 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3
Annotated draft agenda	A/62/100/Add.1
Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	A/62/338 and Add.1 (also relate to item 131)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", of a sub-item entitled "Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee" (A/62/142)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixty-second session of a supplementary item entitled "Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur" (A/62/192)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixty-second session of an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad" (A/62/231)

Letters from Italy: A/62/143; Benin: A/62/144; Japan: A/62/191; Belize, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Honduras, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Swaziland and Tuvalu: A/62/193; Kiribati: A/62/193/Add.1; El Salvador: A/62/193/Add.2; Paraguay: A/62/193/Add.3; Kazakhstan: A/62/194; Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan: A/62/195; Kazakhstan: A/62/232; Saudi Arabia: A/62/233; Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea: A/62/234; and Ukraine: A/62/235.

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/62/SR.1-3
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.1, 2, 3, 18, 30, 31, 44, 47, 52, 59, 62, 63, 66, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 79
Decisions	62/501 to 62/503 and 62/546

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. However, for the sixty-third session, in the light of resolution 62/204 of 19 December 2007, by which the General Assembly decided to hold two days of high-level plenary meetings devoted to the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries on 2 and 3 October 2008, the general debate will be held from Tuesday, 23 September, to Wednesday, 1 October 2008.

At the sixty-second session, 13 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/62/PV.4-16), during which 191 speakers took the floor.[7]

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

9. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

As from its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Security Council jointly with the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2006 to 31 July 2007 (decision 62/511).

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[7] At the sixty-first session, 14 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 193 speakers took the floor.

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008, Supplement No. 2 (A/63/2).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda items 9 and 122)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/62/2)

Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.45-51 (joint debate with item 122)
Decision	62/511

10. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission was established on 20 December 2005 by resolutions of the General Assembly (resolution 60/180) and the Security Council (resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to operationalizing the decision by the 2005 World Summit (resolution 60/1, para. 97), to establish the Peacebuilding Commission: (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Peacebuilding Commission, which has 31 members, opened its first session on 23 June 2006. Three countries, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, referred by the Security Council, are now under consideration by the Commission.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its first session (A/62/137-S/2007/458). See also item 103 (Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund).

At the same session, under agenda item 128 (Programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009), the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/62/7/Add.33) regarding the financing of field missions of the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 62/245, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its second session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)), A/63/92-S/2008/417.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.33 and 34
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/598 (also under item 124)
Report of the Advisory Committee	A/60/7/Add.25 (also under item 124)
Draft resolution	A/60/L.40
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.66
Resolution	60/180

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its first session (A/62/137-S/2007/458)

Report of the Advisory Committee A/62/7/Add.33 (also under item 128)

Note by the Secretary-General on financing field missions of the Peacebuilding Commission (A/62/670) (also under item 128)

Letter dated 18 October 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/62/493) (also under item 7)

Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/563/Add.3 (relates to item 128)
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.23 and 24 (joint debate with item 110)
Resolution	62/245, sect. II (relates to item 128)

11. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182 and 61/28).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the successful consensual outcomes of the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process hosted by the European Commission in Brussels from 5 to 8 November 2007; also welcomed the admission in 2007 of Liberia, Turkey and the Congo; further welcomed the selection of India as Chair and Namibia as Vice-Chair of the Process for 2008; and requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 62/11).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 62/11).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 13)

Letter dated 13 November 2007 from the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2007 report of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (A/62/543)

Letter dated 13 November 2007 from the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/62/543/Add.1)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.16 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.57
Resolution	62/11

13. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (A/61/195).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/249).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/249).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 16)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.45
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.97
Resolution	62/249

14. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 41/11, 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14, 53/34, 54/35, 55/49, 56/7, 58/10 and 60/509).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided: (a) to defer consideration of the item to its sixty-first session; and (b) to maintain biennial consideration of the item thereafter (decision 60/509).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States (resolution 61/294).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/294).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/253 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/60/L.11
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.41
Decision	60/509

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 15)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.66 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.107
Resolution	61/294

15. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-first sessions, from 1975 to 2006 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26 and 61/27).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void, and called upon Israel to cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; welcomed the decision of those States that had established diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to withdraw their missions from the city, in compliance with Security Council resolution 478 (1980); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/84).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/85).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 62/84 and 62/85).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 17)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/62/327 and A/62/344-S/2007/553 (also relates to item 18)
Draft resolutions	A/62/L.22 and Add.1 and A/62/L.23 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.60 and 65
Resolutions	62/84 and 62/85

16. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the question of Palestine at its thirty-first to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39 and 61/22 to 61/25).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (resolution 31/20). At its subsequent sessions, the Assembly considered the item on the question of Palestine, reaffirmed the Committee's mandate and requested the Committee to continue its work.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to support the Middle East peace process and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and authorized the Committee to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate and necessary in the light of developments and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session and thereafter (resolution 62/80).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November, to continue to organize, under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 62/81).

The General Assembly also requested, at its sixty-second session, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme for the biennium 2008-2009, in particular, inter alia, to strengthen the annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists (resolution 62/82).

Also at its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon the parties to the conflict to sustain and accelerate direct peace negotiations towards the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, especially at the Security Council, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the road map (S/2003/529, annex) and the Arab Peace Initiative; called upon both parties to fulfil their obligations in respect of the implementation of the road map by taking parallel and reciprocal steps in that regard; stressed the need for a speedy end to the reoccupation of Palestinian population centres, inter alia, by easing movement and access, including by the removal of checkpoints within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; also stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence, including military attacks, destruction and acts of terror; further stressed the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, of 15 November 2005, and the need, in specific, to allow for the opening of all crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip for humanitarian supplies, movement and access as well as for commercial flows; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all of its measures that were contrary to international law and unilateral actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that were aimed at altering the character and status of the Territory, including via the de facto annexation of land, and thus at prejudging the final outcome of peace negotiations; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion and as demanded in resolution ES-10/13 and ES-10/15 and, inter alia, that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations, as mentioned in the advisory opinion; reiterated its demand for the complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; reaffirmed its commitment in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; also stressed the need for justly resolving the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 62/83).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/63/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/83).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 18)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/62/35)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/344-S/2007/553 (also relates to item 17)
Draft resolutions	A/62/L.18 and Add.1, A/62/L.19 and Add.1, A/62/L.20/Rev.1 and A/62/L.21/Rev.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.58, 59 and 65
Resolutions	62/80 and 62/83

17. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32 and 61/18).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, expressing strong commitment to the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact and the annexes thereto (S/2006/90, annex), which provided the framework for the partnership between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, called upon the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups as well as by criminal violence; underlined the need to finalize the Afghanistan National Development Strategy by early 2008;

urged the international community, in accordance with the Afghanistan Compact, to increase the proportion of donor assistance channelled directly to the core budget, as agreed bilaterally between the Government of Afghanistan and each donor; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every six months during its sixty-second session on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/6).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/345-S/2007/555
Draft resolution	A/62/L.7 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.44 and 45
Resolution	62/6

18. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 2004, at the request of Azerbaijan and Turkey (A/59/236 and Add.1).

At its fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 59/571 and 61/564). The Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth session (resolution 60/285).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon Member States and international and regional organizations and arrangements to effectively contribute, within their competence, to the process of settlement of the conflict; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of its resolution (resolution 62/243).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/243).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 20)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.42
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.86
Resolution	62/243

19. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18; and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-ninth and sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436, 52/435, 53/490, 54/439, 55/402, 56/454, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A and 62/503). At its sixtieth session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session (decision 60/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.2 and 30
Decision	62/503

20. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-first sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12 and 61/11).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/3).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/3), A/63/93.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/92 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/62/L.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.38
Resolution	62/3

21. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[2]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 13)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/218
Draft resolution	A/60/L.14
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.41
Decision	60/508

22. Question of Cyprus[2]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 2 June 2008 (S/2008/353).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

23. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[2]

At its fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

24. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[2]

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

25. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

26. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forth-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifth-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

27. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[2]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with great effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92

Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

28. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241).

At that session, the General Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430, 53/425, 54/424, 55/430, 56/449, 57/518 and 58/512).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 36 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.59 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/512

29. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-first sessions: resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98 and 61/109.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46) sixtieth (A/60/46) and sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions. A publication entitled "Effects of Ionizing Radiation" containing the Committee's 2006 report and two scientific annexes will be issued (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.IX.6). Earlier publications are available on the Committee's website, www.unscear.org.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session; emphasized the need for the Scientific Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis; urged the United Nations Environment Programme to review and strengthen the present funding of the Scientific Committee, pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 60/98; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session, addressing the financial and administrative implications of increased Committee membership, staffing of the professional secretariat and methods to ensure sufficient, assured and predictable funding (resolution 62/100).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/63/46);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/100).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 30)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on its fifty-fifth session: Supplement No. 46 (A/62/46)

Summary record	A/C.4/62/SR.12

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/402
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolution	62/100

30. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 69 at the sixty-second session (resolution 62/217). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 69 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

On the recommendations of the Committee, several important international legal instruments were adopted, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110 and 61/111).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, with regard to adherence to the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, recommended that States and international intergovernmental organizations should report to the Office for Outer Space Affairs on new developments relating to their practice in registering space objects (resolution 62/101). The Assembly also noted with satisfaction the establishment of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (SPIDER) and endorsed the UN-SPIDER plan of work for 2007, the platform programme for the period 2007-2009 and the plan of work for the period 2008-2009; and requested the Secretary-General to implement those activities that were contained in the plan of work for the period 2008-2009 (resolution 62/217).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/63/20).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/62/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.10-12 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/403
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.75 and 79
Resolutions	62/101 and 62/217

31. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2011 (resolution 62/102).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer (decision 60/522).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 62/102 to 62/105).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2008; and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its operation and its services for the well-being and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 62/102).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixty-third session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/103).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Advisory Commission of the Agency to continue its efforts and to keep the General Assembly informed of its activities; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for the conduct of its work; encouraged the Agency to make further progress in addressing the needs and rights of children in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and reiterated its request to the Commissioner-General to proceed with the modernization of the archives of the Agency through the Palestine Refugee Records Project, and to indicate progress made in that regard in her report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/104).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/105).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/63/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 62/104);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-second report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 62/102);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 62/103 and 62/105), A/63/269.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 32)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/62/13) and Supplement No. 13A (A/62/13/Add.1)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/62/361)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/62/282)

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/62/312)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-first report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/62/181)

Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.19-21 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/404
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolutions	62/102 to 62/105

32. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108 and 61/116 to 61/120).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 62/106 to 62/110).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 62/106).

In the second to fifth resolutions, entitled, respectively, "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied

Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 62/107 to 62/110).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee (resolution 62/106);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 62/106 to 62/110).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/62/330)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/62/331)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/62/332)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/62/333)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/62/334)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-ninth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/62/360)

Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.21-24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/405
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolutions	62/106 to 62/110

34. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B and 61/121 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413 and 61/521).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirtieth session and to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution (resolutions 62/111 A and B).

For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 61/413.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirtieth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/63/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 62/111 A and B), A/63/258.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-ninth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/62/21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/205
Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.7-9
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/407
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolutions	62/111 A and B

35. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 62/112).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2008: Supplement No. 23 (A/63/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/112), A/63/65.

References for the sixty-first second session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2007: Supplement No. 23 (A/62/23), chaps. VII and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/67
Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.2, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/408
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolution	62/112

36. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)).

At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C), which appeared on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the Assembly. On recommendation of the General Committee, the Assembly included the item entitled "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories" in its agenda (see A/53/PV.3).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-second to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111 and 61/123).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/113).

Document: Report of the Special Committee for 2008: Supplement No. 23 (A/63/23).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2007: Supplement No. 23 (A/62/23), chaps. V and XII

Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.2, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/409
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolution	62/113

37. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-third to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112 and 61/231).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/114).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2008: Supplement No. 23 (A/63/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/114).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2007: Supplement No. 23 (A/62/23), chaps. VI and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/65 (also relates to item 40)
Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.2, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/410
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolution	62/114

38. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions a similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly and the Secretary-General has been requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fourteenth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113 and 61/124).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/115).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/115), A/63/67.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 39)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/68 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.2, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/411
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolution	62/115

39. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee to 24 members (resolution 1810 (XVII)); at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425); and at its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Committee from 25 to 27 (decision 59/520).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 27 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 59/414 and 59/520).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its sixteenth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119 and 61/130).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered *the question of Western Sahara* (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114 and 61/125); *the question of New Caledonia* (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115 and 61/126); *the question of Tokelau* (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV) 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116 and 61/127); *the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands* (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII) and 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX) and 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX) and 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57 and 31/58, 32/24 and 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36 and 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62 and 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83 and 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28 and 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B and 61/128 A and B; *the question of dissemination of information on decolonization* (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118 and 61/129); and *the question of Gibraltar* (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII), 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525 and 61/522).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/120).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 62/116), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 62/117), the question of Tokelau (resolution 62/121), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 62/118 A and B), the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 62/119) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 62/523).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2008: Supplement No. 23 (A/63/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (resolution 62/116), A/63/131.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 40)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2007: Supplement No. 23 (A/62/23), chaps. III, VIII-X and XII

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/62/128)

Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.2-6, 9 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/412 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolutions	62/116 to 62/121
Decision	62/523

40. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A and 62/503).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.2
Decision	62/503

41. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190).

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183 and 61/184). At its substantive session of 2007, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2007/26).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expressed the hope that the issue would be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides; stressed that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, was contrary to international law and was seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in resolution ES-10/15;

called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alternation of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; also called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threatened their natural resources, namely the water and land resources, and posed an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations; further called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, had a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/181).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/26 and General Assembly resolution 62/181).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 41)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2007: Supplement No. 3 (A/62/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/62/75-E/2007/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 12, 20 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/415
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/181

42. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the General Assembly and, in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 58/153, makes an annual oral report to the Economic and Social Council to keep it informed of the coordination aspects of the work of the Office.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in reviewing implementing actions proposed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to strengthen the capacity of his Office to carry out its mandate, decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, encouraged the High Commissioner to continue his dialogue with States on the role of his Office with regard to the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, to pursue reform and to strengthen his emergency response capacity to permit him to respond in a more efficient manner to the needs of beneficiaries of his Office; emphasized the vital importance of sustainability if returns of refugees and persons of concern to UNHCR to their homes were to be durable; urged Governments and other donors to respond promptly to annual and supplementary appeals issued by the Office for requirements under its programmes; called upon the Office to broaden its donor base; and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/124).

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/63/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/63/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128 and 61/139).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged the international community to continue to fund generously the refugee programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner and to ensure that Africa received a fair and equitable share of the resources designated for refugees; urged the High Commissioner to promote sustainable return through the development of durable and lasting solutions, particularly in protracted refugee situations; encouraged the High Commissioner to continue to collaborate with other relevant actors in the context of UNHCR's expanded role in the inter-agency response to internal displacement situations; invited the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons to include information on his ongoing dialogue with Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in accordance with his mandate, in his reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it at its sixty-third session on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum (resolution 62/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/125).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 41)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/61/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/61/12/Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

New international humanitarian order (A/61/224)

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/61/301)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.40-43 and 46-51
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/436
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/138

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 42)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/62/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/62/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/62/316)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.40, 41, 43, 46, 48 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/431
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolutions	62/124 and 62/125

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

43. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/63/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award for 2008 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112), A/63/255.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 43)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/62/3)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/283)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (A/62/277)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.33
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.39 and 74

44. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

The item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000 (A/54/238).

In accordance with resolutions 54/283 and 55/13, the General Assembly convened a special session from 25 to 27 June 2001 to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it.

At its twenty-sixth special session, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS" (resolution 56/264).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/299, 57/308, 58/236 and 58/313).

At its fifty-ninth session, in accordance with resolutions 58/236 and 58/313, the General Assembly convened, on 2 June 2005, a high-level meeting with a technical focus to review the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

At its sixtieth session, in accordance with resolution 60/224, the General Assembly undertook a comprehensive review on 31 May and 1 June 2006 of the progress achieved in realizing the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and on 2 June 2006 convened a high-level meeting aimed at continuing the engagement of world leaders in a comprehensive global response to HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/224).

The high-level meeting adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/262).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions (decisions 61/512 and 61/556 and resolution 62/178).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS" (decision 61/556).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to convene on 10 and 11 June 2008 a high-level meeting on a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS and to promote the continued engagement of leaders in a comprehensive global response to AIDS; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and analytical report at least six weeks prior to its consideration by the Assembly on progress achieved and challenges remaining (resolution 62/178).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions S-26/2, 60/262 and 62/178);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the progress made by the United Nations system organizations in achieving Millennium Development Goal 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS, A/63/152 (also under item 127).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 45)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.87
Draft resolution	A/60/L.57
Resolution	60/262

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 46)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: focus on progress over the past 12 months" (A/61/816)

Draft decisions	A/61/L.40 and A/61/L.58
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.65 and 98-100
Decisions	61/512 and 61/556

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 44)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: midway to the Millennium Development Goals" (A/62/780)

Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary of the 2008 high-level meeting on the comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (United Nations Headquarters, 10-12 June 2008) (A/62/895)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.40
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.78, 96 and 102-108
Resolution	62/178

46. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 57/294, 58/237, 59/256, 60/221 and 61/228).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the contribution to the mobilization of additional and predictable resources for development by voluntary innovative financing initiatives; encouraged the World Health Organization and its member States, with the support of the parties to the Stockholm Convention, to continue to explore possible alternatives to DDT as a vector control agent; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/180).

Documents: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (resolution 62/180), A/63/219.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda items 47 and 64)

Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization A/62/321

Draft resolution	A/62/L.39 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.27-29 (joint debate with item 64 (a) and (b)) and 78
Resolution	62/180

47. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265 and 60/283 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly held a High-level Plenary Meeting from 14 to 16 September 2005 in New York with the participation of Heads of State and Government and adopted the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1).

At the same session, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the General Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the General Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to strengthen the Economic and Social Council; and establish the annual ministerial reviews and the biennial high-level Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, A/63/83-E/2008/77.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.59
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.37, 38 (joint debates on items 46 and 44) and 92
Resolution	60/265

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 47)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B (A/61/90-E/2006/84)

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.55, 66 and 86
Resolution	61/16

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 48)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265 (A/62/89-E/2007/76)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.39

48. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11 and 61/221).

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore enhancing mechanisms for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/89).

Holocaust remembrance

At its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Holocaust remembrance", the General Assembly decided to designate 27 January as an annual International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust (resolution 60/7).

At its sixty-first session, under the current item, the General Assembly urged all Member States to reject any denial of the Holocaust as an historic event (resolution 61/255).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identified areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, through, inter alia, the ideas suggested during the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace; decided to declare 2010 as the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/90).

International Day of Non-Violence

At its resumed sixty-first session, in June 2007, the General Assembly decided, with effect from the sixty-second session, to observe the International Day of Non-Violence on 2 October each year; and requested the Secretary-General to take, within existing resources, necessary measures for the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Non-Violence and to keep it informed at its sixty-third session of the implementation of the resolution, within the United Nations system, as regards the observance of the International Day of Non-Violence (resolution 61/271).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/90), A/63/262;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010 (resolution 62/89), A/63/127.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/62/337)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/62/97)

Draft resolutions	A/62/L.6 and Add.1 and A/62/L.17 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.17-19, 39 and 74
Resolutions	62/89 and 62/90

49. Information and communication technologies for development

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly recognized the important role of communication for development programmes in the United Nations system in enhancing the transparency of system-wide coordination within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolution 50/130).

At its fifty-sixth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the Assembly during that session devoted to bridging the digital divide and promoting digital opportunities in the emerging information society (see A/57/280). It further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development", the General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to hold the World Summit on the Information Society in two phases, the first in Geneva in December 2003 and the second in Tunis in 2005 (resolution 56/183). The Assembly considered this question at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/238, 57/295 and 59/220 and decisions 58/569 and 59/531).

At its fifty-eighth resumed session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to allocate this item for annual consideration in the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly endorsed the Tunis Committee and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society; and invited the Secretary-General to convene a new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue called the Internet Governance Forum (resolution 60/252).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its request to the Economic and Social Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up to the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the Summit (resolution 62/182).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 62/182), A/63/72-E/2008/48;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on Communications for Development Programmes in the United Nations system (resolution 50/130), A/63/180.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 51)

Letter dated 17 October 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Bishkek Declaration adopted on 16 August 2007 by the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (A/62/492-S/2007/616)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 21, 26 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/416
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/182

50. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX). The 192 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its twelfth session in Accra, from 20 to 25 April 2008.

While the Conference is not in session, the 148-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its forty-third executive session and its twenty-fourth special session in March 2008 and its forty-fourth executive session in July 2008. The fifty-fifth regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 29 September to 10 October 2008.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions" (resolution 62/184).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-third and forty-fourth executive sessions, its twenty-fourth special session and its fifty-fifth regular session;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session (Accra, 20-25 April 2008), A/63/168;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 62/184).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 52 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second executive sessions and its fifty-fourth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/62/15) (Part I) and Corr.1, and A/62/15 (Part II), A/62/15 (Part III) and A/62/15 (Part IV)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/62/210)

International trade and development (A/62/266)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 13-15, 20, 28 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/417/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/184

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186 and 61/187).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called for the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies, to pay due regard to the special needs and implementing capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to minimize the negative impacts of the adjustment programmes on the vulnerable segments of society; stressed the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/185) (A/63/96).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 52 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (A/62/119)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-8, 20 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/417/Add.2

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/185

(c) External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187 and 61/188).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries and a review of debt management capacity-building efforts, particularly those of the United Nations system (resolution 62/186).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Second Committee for its sixty-third session, which contained the sub-item entitled "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries" (decision 62/543).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in external debt (resolution 62/186), A/63/181.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda items 52 (c) and 121)

Report of the Secretary-General on the recent developments in external debt (A/62/151)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-8, 12, 33 and 35
Reports of the Second Committee	A/62/417/Add.3 and A/62/427
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/186
Decision	62/543

(d) Commodities

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited international financial organizations, other donors and UNCTAD to revisit the operational modalities of international commodity and to consider finance and risk management facilities and programmes; called upon the donor community to reinforce its assistance for agriculture and rural development and to increase its financial and technical support for activities aimed at addressing commodity issues; invited developing countries to establish medium- and long-term commodity development programmes geared towards enhancing research for product diversification and improving the production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness of developing countries' commodities; underlined the need to strengthen the Common Fund for Commodities; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to submit a report with recommendations on the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Assembly on world commodity trends and prospects at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/190).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/190), A/63/267.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda items 51 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of UNCTAD on world commodity trends and prospects (A/61/202)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.2-8, 12, 13, 32 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/420/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/190

51. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the preparation of the 2008 Review Conference

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291 and 59/293).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly held a separate meeting on financing for development, on 14 September 2005, within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting (14-16 September 2005); and decided to hold a follow-up international conference on financing for development to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus at a time between 2008 and 2009 (resolution 60/188).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus would be held in Doha in the second half of 2008 (resolution 61/191).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, having held its third High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, decided that the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus would be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008; and requested the Secretary-General to submit by the end of July 2008 a report on the latest developments related to the review process on financing for development and the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and to prepare a note on the organization of work of the Review Conference (resolution 62/187).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the latest developments related to the review process on financing for development and the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (resolution 62/187), A/63/179;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the organization of work of the 2008 Review Conference (resolution 62/187);

(c) Summaries by the President of the General Assembly of the review sessions on the thematic areas of the Monterrey Consensus (resolution 62/187), A/62/921;

(d) Draft outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (resolution 62/187);

(e) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 14 April 2008) (resolution 62/187), A/63/80-E/2008/67.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/60/289 and Add.1)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 27 and 28 June 2005) (A/60/219)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 10, 12 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/487
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/188

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 53)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 23-25 October 2007) (A/62/550)

Summaries by the President of the General Assembly of the review sessions of the six thematic areas of the Monterrey Consensus, held in New York between February and May 2008 (A/62/921)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 27 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/418
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/187

52. Sustainable development

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reiterated its deep concern over the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyeh electric power plant; called for the creation of an eastern Mediterranean oil spill restoration fund, based on voluntary contributions, to support the environmentally sound management of the environmental disaster; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/188), A/63/225.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/62/343)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/419 (Part II)
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/188

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002); and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193 and 61/195).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reiterated that the Commission on Sustainable Development was the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system; called for the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/189).

Documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2008: Supplement No. (A/63/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 62/189).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Actions taken in organizing the activities of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 (A/60/158);

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/60/261 and Corr.1).

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.22, 23, 27, 35 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/192

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/61/258)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 24, 25 and 31-34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/195

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/62/262)

International Year of Planet Earth (A/62/376)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29, 30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/189

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194 and 61/196).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations system and the international community to assist Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution and to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, based on their development priorities. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations (resolution 61/197).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called for the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation; and also reiterated its request to strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat (resolution 62/191).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (resolution 61/197);

(b) Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolution 62/191).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (A/61/268)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/61/277)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.2-6, 19-23, 24, 25 and 30-34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/197

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/62/279)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/191

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195, 61/199 and 61/200).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005; and stressed the importance of further strengthening the capacity of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction system in order to provide a solid basis for action as mandated by the Hyogo Framework for Action (60/195).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the holding of the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the successor mechanism of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, as a useful forum for Member States and other stakeholders to assess progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, enhance awareness of disaster risk reduction, share experience and learn from good practice, identify remaining gaps and identify actions to accelerate national and local implementation; stressed the importance of disaster risk reduction and subsequent growing demands on the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the need to review the current methods of financing the secretariat, with a view to stabilizing its financial base, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a proposal for that purpose in his next report on the subject; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 61/199, 61/200 and 62/192).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/62/320)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Global Survey of Early Warning Systems (A/62/340)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Towards a United Nations humanitarian assistance programme for disaster response and reduction: lessons learned from the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster" (A/61/699-E/2007/8 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/192

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197 and 61/201 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009; and invited the secretariat of the

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention (resolution 62/86).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 62/86).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (A/62/78-E/2007/62)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/62/276)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.65
Resolution	62/86

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201 and 61/202).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly declared 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification (resolution 58/211).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2008-2018) by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eighth session; invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention, in coordination with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, to actively prepare for and participate in the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development with a view to ensuring that the Convention core issues, in particular those relating to land degradation, drought and desertification, were addressed; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, including a report on the implementation of the Convention, to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/193).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 62/193).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General on the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/62/276)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2008-2018) (A/C.2/62/7)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/193

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236, 60/202 and 61/204).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged all Member States to fulfil their commitments to significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010; and urged parties to the Convention to facilitate the transfer of technology for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with its provisions; invited parties to the Convention, other Governments, relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to make preparations to celebrate in 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity and invited the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/194).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 62/194).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/62/276)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/194

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth special session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it met in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed Governing Council decision 24/9 on the UNEP budget and programme of work for 2008-2009; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi (resolution 62/195).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its tenth special session (20-22 February 2008): Supplement No. 25 (A/63/25).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (g))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fourth session: Supplement No. 25 (A/62/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.7 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/195

53. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-first sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203 and 61/206).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to enable UN-Habitat to undertake from 2007 to 2011 a four-year phase of experimental reimbursable seeding operations and other innovative financing arrangements, as defined in Governing Council resolution 21/10 (see A/62/8, annex I.B); requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies, strategies and plans in attaining the poverty eradication, gender equality, water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; reiterated its invitation to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to consider including UN-Habitat in its membership; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/198).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 55)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-first session: Supplement No. 8 (A/62/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/62/219)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/62/339)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 18, 19, 21 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/420
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/198

54. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204 and 61/207).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on globalization and interdependence on the theme "Impact of globalization on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals" (resolution 62/199).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/199).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 56 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of international commitments, policies and processes on the scope and the implementation of national development strategies (A/62/303)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 19, 20, 25 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/421/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/199

(b) International migration and development

During the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development was held on 14 and 15 September 2006, pursuant to resolutions 58/208 and 60/227. At the same session, the Assembly decided to consider, at its sixty-third session, possible options for appropriate follow-up to the High-level Dialogue; called upon all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental regional and subregional organizations to continue to address the issue of international migration and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/208).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/208) (A/63/265).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 55 (b))

Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary of the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held at United Nations Headquarters on 14 and 15 September 2006 (A/61/515)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.2-6, 15-18, 22 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/424/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/208

(c) Culture and development

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-first session in 1986 (resolution 41/187). Subsequently, the question was considered at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth, forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-third, fifty-fifth, fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 44/238, 45/189, 46/157, 46/158, 49/105, 51/179, 52/197, 53/184, 55/192 and 57/249 and decisions 59/536 and 61/538).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Second Committee for its sixty-third session, which contained the sub-item entitled "Culture and development" (decision 62/543).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 55 (c))

Letter dated 18 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Paraguay addressed to the Secretary-General (A/61/86)

Letter dated 14 September 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General (A/61/378-S/2006/761)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.15-18
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/424/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Decision	61/538

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 121)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.35
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/427
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Decision	62/543

(d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

At its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, in 1999 and 2000, the General Assembly considered this topic (resolutions 54/205 and 55/188).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolution 56/186).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions under the items entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolutions 57/244 and 58/205) and "Globalization and interdependence" (resolution 59/242).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force, on 14 December 2005, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (resolution 60/207).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the convening of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Jordan, from 10 to 14 December 2006 (resolution 61/209).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution which would also encompass relevant reports from the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (resolution 62/202).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/202), A/63/88 (also relates to item 99);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its second session, held in Nusa Dua, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February 2008 (resolution 62/202), A/63/86.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 56 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/116)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its first session, held in Amman from 10 to 14 December 2006 (A/62/85)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 19, 20, 25 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/421/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/202

(e) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 47/187, 48/181, 49/106, 51/175, 53/179, 55/191, 57/247, 59/243 and 61/210).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and biennially thereafter, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/181).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in close consultation with the countries with economies in transition, a report on the implementation of the resolution containing, inter alia, substantial recommendations, including on the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and those countries, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/210), A/63/256.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 55 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General on integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (A/61/269)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.2-6, 15-18, 20 and 25
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/424/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/210

55. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the

Decade 2001-2010 that had been adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244 and 60/228).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, recalling paragraph 114 of the Programme of Action on holding a fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries towards the end of the current decade, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a note during the sixty-second session of the Assembly outlining the modalities of such a conference, including its preparatory process; and also requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the advocacy strategy and to submit an annual analytical and results-oriented progress report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 62/203).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 62/203), A/63/77-E/2008/61;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General outlining the modalities for convening the fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolution 62/203).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 57 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/62/79-E/2007/63 and Corr.1)

Advocacy strategy on the effective and timely implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/62/322)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 22, 23, 25 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/422/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/203

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-ninth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 59/245, 60/208 and 61/212).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to hold two days of high-level plenary meetings (devoted to the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action during its sixty-third session, on 2 and 3 October 2008; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the progress made, lessons learned and constraints encountered in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, including recommendations, with a view to the preparation for the midterm review meeting and the way forward (resolution 62/204).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (resolution 62/204), A/63/165.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 57 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the midterm review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/62/226)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 22, 23, 26 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/422/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/204

56. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209 and 61/213).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report containing recommendations on how to make the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) effective, in support of the poverty eradication-related internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 62/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/205), A/63/190.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 58 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/267
Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 23-26 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/423/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/205

Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly welcomed the outcome of the Microcredit Summit held in February 1997, which launched a global movement to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families, with credit for self-employment and other financial services, by the year 2005 (resolution 52/194).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit (resolution 53/197), and continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 58/221, 59/246 and 61/214).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders to promote microfinance as a tool for eradicating poverty and for empowering women, to disseminate best practices in the microfinance sector, to improve national policy and regulatory framework for sustainable microfinance institutions and to promote access by the poor to financial services; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/214).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/214), A/63/159.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 57 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Year of Microcredit, 2005 (A/61/307)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.27, 28 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/426/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/214

(b) Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208, 53/177, 55/187, 57/243 and 59/249).

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly stressed the critical role of productive capacity-building and industrial development for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; emphasized the need for favourable national and international measures for the industrialization of developing countries and urged all Governments to adopt and implement development policies and strategies to unleash the productivity growth potential to enable developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; encouraged the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries, inter alia, through triangular cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/215).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (resolution 61/215).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 57 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Year of Microcredit, 2005 (A/61/307)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (A/61/305)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.2-6, 23, 27-30, 33 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/426/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/215

57. Operational activities for development

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-third session on measures to promote an adequate, predictable and expanding base of United Nations development assistance; and also requested the Secretary-General, in order to ensure that the strategic plans of the United Nations funds and programmes were guided by the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, to report to it on the implications of aligning the strategic planning cycles of the United Nations funds and programmes with the comprehensive policy review and to provide recommendations on changing the comprehensive policy review from a three-year to a four-year cycle (resolution 62/208).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on trends in contributions to operational activities for development of the United Nations system and measures to promote an adequate, predictable and expanding base of United Nations development assistance (resolution 62/208), A/63/201;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implications of aligning the strategic planning cycles of the United Nations funds and programmes with the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development (resolution 62/208), A/63/207;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2006 (resolutions 35/81, 59/250 and 62/208), A/63/71-E/2008/46.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 59 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations development system (A/62/73-E/2007/52)

Comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/62/74-E/2007/54)

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations development system: conclusions and recommendations (A/62/253)

Comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities of the United Nations system: 2006 update (A/62/326)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 9-11, 14, 29 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/424/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/208

58. Social development

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146 and 60/130).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Commission for Social Development continued to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly; invited the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums to continue to give priority attention to the commitments set out in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action and to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/131), A/63/133.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 62 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/62/122)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.2-5, 16 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/432
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolution	62/131

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Disabled persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 and 2005.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, and biennially as of the fiftieth session (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121, 56/115, 58/132 and 60/131 and decision 50/442).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session an analytical and policy-oriented report on the fifth review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons as a contribution to the forthcoming periodic reviews of the progress as well as obstacles encountered in implementing the goals of the Millennium Summit, particularly the Millennium Development Goals, and to present as an annex to the requested report proposed updates of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 62/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 62/127).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 62)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: the Millennium Development Goals and synergies with other United Nations disability instruments (A/62/157)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.2-5, 16, 21, 25, 27, 29, 34, 43, 51 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/432
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolution	62/127

Follow-up to the implementation of the International Year of Volunteers

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly referred to actions taken since the International Year of Volunteers in 2001 and called for follow-up by the relevant parts of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution and to include proposals on ways to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Year (resolution 60/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the International Year of Volunteers (resolution 60/134), A/63/184.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 62)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/128
Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.1, 4, 9 and 14
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/501
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/134

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing held at Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (see A/58/160) (resolution 58/134).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-ninth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 59/150, 60/135 and 61/142).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-seventh session a report on the analysis of the conclusions of the first review and appraisal exercise, including a strategic implementation framework based on an analysis of national activities since 2002, in order to provide identification of policy priorities for the future and the identification of measures for international cooperation to support national implementation activities (resolution 62/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/130), A/63/95.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 62)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/62/131 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.2-5, 16, 21, 25, 27, 29, 34, 43, 51 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/432

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolution	62/130

(d) United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The issue of education for all was first considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/84 and 54/122). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to develop and finalize a well-targeted and action-oriented plan of action (resolution 56/116).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/166 and 59/149).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to seek the views of Member States on the progress achieved in implementing their national programmes and plans of action for the Decade and to submit the next progress report on the implementation of the International Plan of Action to the General Assembly in 2008 (resolution 61/140).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 61/140), A/63/172.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 60)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (A/61/151)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.1-4, 11, 16, 24 and 31
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/437 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolution	61/140

59. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 15 June 2007, 185 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 49 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 88 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/125, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178, 58/145 and 60/230).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fortieth and forty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/63/38);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125), A/63/205.

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General and the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women; requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution, addressing the question of violence against women; requested that the report include, at the sixty-third session, information provided by States on their follow-up activities to implement the resolution; and invited the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies to discuss, by 2008, that question and to transmit the outcome of those discussions to the Secretary-General for his annual report to the General Assembly (resolution 61/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (resolution 61/143), A/63/214.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present an oral report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-second session and thereafter to the Assembly at its sixty-third session with information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on recent follow-up activities to implement resolution 61/143 and the current resolution (resolution 62/133).

Trafficking in women and girls

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report that would compile successful interventions and strategies, as well as challenges, in addressing the gender dimensions of the problem of trafficking in persons, identify gender-related aspects of anti-trafficking efforts that remained unaddressed or inadequately addressed, and evaluate the measures taken through appropriate indicators; and invited the Secretary-General to take into account in his report the work of Governments, relevant United Nations agencies and mechanisms and other international organizations (resolution 61/144).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (resolution 61/144), A/63/215.

Eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations, including in conflict and related situations

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations, including when they targeted victims associated with communities, ethnic groups or other groups regarded as antagonistic to or insufficiently supportive of the group or entity whose forces committed the crime, and were calculated to humiliate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate members of such groups, including, but not limited to, the victims and their families (resolution 62/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations, including in conflict and related situations (resolution 62/134), A/63/216.

Status of women in the United Nations system

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations system to continue its efforts towards achieving the goal of gender balance and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Advancement of women", including on progress made and obstacles encountered in achieving gender balance, recommendations for accelerating progress, and up-to-date statistics, including the number and percentage of women and their functions and nationalities throughout the United Nations system, and information on the responsibility and accountability of the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for promoting gender balance (resolution 62/137).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the status of women in the United Nations system (resolution 62/137).

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula

The General Assembly first considered this question at its sixtieth session, in 2005, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the girl child to it at its sixty-second session, including an emphasis on fistula, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (resolution 60/141).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, addressing different aspects on the question of obstetric fistula, including the need to address the social issues that contributed to the problem of obstetric fistula and the continued urgent national and international action required to eliminate it (resolution 62/138).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/138), A/63/222.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 61)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/61/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Summarizing the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women (A/61/122)

In-depth study on all forms of violence against women (A/61/122/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.8-12, 20, 30, 43, 49 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/438
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/143 and 61/144

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/62/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/62/178)

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/62/201)

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/62/290)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.9-13, 21, 29, 32, 34, 39, 42, 46-49 and 53
Reports of the Third Committee	A/62/433 (Part II) and A/62/435
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolutions	62/133, 62/134, 62/137 and 62/138

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140 and 61/145).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually on follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and recommendations on further measures to enhance implementation (resolution 62/137).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (resolution 62/137), A/63/217.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 61 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/61/318)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women for 2005 (A/61/292)

Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/61/174)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.8-10, 12 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/438
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolution	61/145

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 63 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/62/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/62/38)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.9-13, 21, 29, 32, 34, 39, 42, 46-49 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/433 (Part II)
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolution	62/137

C. Development of Africa

60. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 57/2, 57/7, 58/233, 59/254, 60/222 and 61/229).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly recognized the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needed to be done in its implementation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership (resolution 62/179).

The General Assembly decided that the high-level meeting on the theme "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward" would be held on 22 September 2008, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the meeting a comprehensive report, with recommendations, on the theme in cooperation with relevant development agencies of the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant regional and international financial and trade institutions (resolution 62/242).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/179), A/63/206; and (resolution 62/242), A/63/130.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda items 64 (a) and 47)

Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: fifth consolidated report on progress in implementation and international support (A/62/203)

Draft resolutions	A/62/L.10/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/62/L.29/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.27-29 (joint debate with item 47), 78 and 85
Resolutions	62/179 and 62/242

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa[4]

D. Promotion of human rights

61. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It decided also that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At the 2nd plenary meeting of its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of that session the item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council", and that the item would be considered in plenary meeting and in the Third Committee, on the understanding that the Third Committee would consider and act on all recommendations of the Human Rights Council to the Assembly, including those that dealt with the development of international law in the field of human rights (decision 61/503 A).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided that, during that session, the item would be allocated to the Third Committee (decision 62/503).

At the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Human Rights Council to adopt resolutions 5/1, entitled "Institution-building of the United Nations Human Rights Council", and 5/2, entitled "Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council", including the annexes and appendices thereto (resolution 62/219).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 106 (c)) and since its establishment, it has held eight regular sessions and six special sessions.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Council: Supplement No. 53 (A/63/53).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its second, third, fourth and fifth sessions, first organizational meeting and third and fourth special sessions: Supplement No. 53 (A/62/53)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.35, 36 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/434
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.79
Resolution	62/219

62. Holocaust remembrance

The item entitled "Holocaust remembrance" was included in the agenda of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, in 2005, at the request of Australia, Canada, Israel, the Russian Federation and the United States of America (A/60/194).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly resolved that the United Nations would designate 27 January as an annual International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust; and requested the Secretary-General to establish a programme of outreach on the subject of the "Holocaust and the United Nations", and to report on the implementation of that programme at the sixty-third session of the Assembly (resolution 60/7).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Culture of peace", the General Assembly urged all Member States to reject any denial of the Holocaust as an historic event (resolution 61/255).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 72)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of outreach on the "Holocaust and the United Nations" (A/60/882)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/7/Add.6)

Summary record	A/C.5/60/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/528
Draft resolution	A/60/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.41 and 42
Resolution	A/60/7

63. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 2 April as World Autism Awareness Day, to be observed every year beginning in 2008; and encouraged Member States to take measures to raise awareness throughout society regarding children with autism (resolution 62/139).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint for a period of three years a Special Representative on violence against children, and requested the latter to submit annual reports to the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council containing relevant, accurate and objective information on violence against children; and decided: (a) to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution; (b) to request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the progress achieved and the remaining challenges on the children and armed conflict agenda; (c) to invite the Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-third session; and (d) to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-third session, focusing section III of the resolution on the rights of the child on "Child labour, with a special emphasis on its causes, including poverty and lack of education" in 2008 and on "The right of the child to express his/her views freely in all matters affecting him/her" in 2009 (resolution 62/141).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/141), A/63/160;

(b) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/63/41);

(c) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children (resolution 62/141);

(d) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 62/141), A/63/227.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 66 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/62/182)

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/62/259)

The girl child (A/62/297)

Children and armed conflict (A/62/609-S/2007/757)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/62/228)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (A/62/209)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.14-18, 21, 29, 32, 34, 48, 53 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/435
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolutions	62/139 and 62/141

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to renew the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537 and 61/532).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" (item 121), the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-third session, which contained sub-items (a) and (b) of item 66 (decision 62/535).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (resolution S-27/2).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 121)

Summary record	A/C.3/62/SR.54
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/442
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.77
Decision	62/535

64. Indigenous issues

(a) Indigenous issues

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193, 58/158, 59/174 and 61/178).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" (item 121), the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-third session, which contained sub-items (a) and (b) of item 64 (decision 62/535).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 121)

Summary record	A/C.3/62/SR.54
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/442
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.77
Decision	62/535

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985 for the purpose of assisting representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, now replaced by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly extended the mandate of the Fund by deciding that the Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations in attending, as observers, the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (resolution 56/140). Biennial reports on the status of the Fund are submitted to the Assembly.

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, A/63/166.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 64 (a))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/61/376)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/61/490)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.18, 19 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/440
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Decision	61/527

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and also the "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade; urged all Governments and indigenous organizations concerned to take every action necessary to facilitate the adoption of the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples as soon as possible; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (decision 62/529). At the same session, the Assembly continued its consideration of indigenous issues and the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People under agenda item 70 (Promotion and protection of human rights).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 67 (a) and (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/62/286 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.19, 39
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/436
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Decision	62/529

65. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As of 10 April 2008, 173 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-third session the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 61/148, sect. III).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/148).

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/220, sects. IV and VI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/220).

Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged Governments and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; and decided to remain seized of the issue (resolution 62/142).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 65 (a) and (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/61/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/61/186)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/61/260)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/61/335)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.38-40, 45, 46, 48, 50 and 51 (jointly with item 66)
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/441
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/148 and 61/149

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 68 (a) and (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventieth and seventy-first sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/62/18)

Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/62/480)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/62/306)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/62/7/Add.28)

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 68 (a) and (b))

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.37-39, 46, 48, 49, 51 and 54 (jointly with item 69) A/C.5/62/SR.25 and 26
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/437
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/622 (also relates to item 128)
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.76 and 79
Resolutions	62/142 and 62/220
Decision	62/530

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12); and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/195, sect. III; 58/160, sect. III; and 59/177, sect. III; and decision 57/532).

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and follow-up to his visits

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, bearing mind the special procedures review process being undertaken by the Human Rights Council, reiterated its call to all Member States, intergovernmental organizations, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and called upon States to consider responding favourably to his requests for visits; recognized with deep concern the increase in anti-Semitism, Christianophobia and Islamophobia in various parts of the world, as well as the emergence of racial and violent movements based on racism and discriminatory ideas directed against Arab, Christian, Jewish and Muslim communities, as well as all religious communities, communities of people of African descent, communities of people of Asian descent, communities of indigenous people and other communities; encouraged closer collaboration between the Special Rapporteur and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session; urged Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider implementing the recommendations in the report of the Special Rapporteur; requested the Special Rapporteur to continue giving particular attention to the negative impact of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the full enjoyment of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights by national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, immigrant populations, asylum-seekers and refugees; and invited Member States to demonstrate greater commitment to fighting racism in sport by conducting educational and awareness-raising activities and by strongly condemning the perpetrators of racist incidents, in cooperation with national and international sports organizations (resolution 62/220, sect. IV).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 62/220).

Convening of the Durban Review Conference

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 2009 a review conference on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to be conducted within the framework of the Assembly, and, to that end, requested the Human Rights Council to undertake preparations for the event, and to formulate a concrete plan and provide updates and reports on the issue on an annual basis starting in 2007 (resolution 61/149).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon Member States that were in a position to do so to offer to host the regional preparatory conferences in their regions, consistent with the objectives of the Durban Review Conference, and to ensure the widest possible participation in those conferences; and requested the Secretary-General to allocate adequate funds from the regular budget of the United

Nations for expenses not covered in Preparatory Committee decision PC.1/12 of 31 August 2007, to facilitate the participation of all the relevant special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee and the regional preparatory conferences (resolution 62/220, sect. V).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 121)

Summary record	A/C.3/62/SR.54
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/442
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.77
Decision	62/535

66. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by the previous Special Rapporteurs on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; to continue to pay particular attention to the impact of the activities of private companies offering military assistance, consultancy and security services on the international market on the enjoyment of human rights and the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-third session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 62/145).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation; reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights; requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/144).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/144), A/63/254;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 62/145).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Secretary-General on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/62/184)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/62/301)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.37-39, 42, 46-49 and 51 (jointly with item 68)
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/438
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolutions	62/144 and 62/145

67. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/117, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 44/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120, 49/178, 50/170 and 51/87) and biennially thereafter (resolutions 53/138, 55/90 and 57/202). At its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (decision 59/528).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their twentieth meeting (resolution 57/202).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 9 April 2008, 145 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 9 April 2008, 34 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-third session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 62/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/148).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),** Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga (Ecuador),** Mr. Abdoulaye Gaye (Senegal),** Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),** Ms. Myrna Kleopas (Cyprus),** Mr. Alexander Kovalev (Russian Federation),* Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),* Ms. Nora Sveaass (Norway)* and Mr. Wang Xuexian (China).*

The Committee against Torture held its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions in Geneva from 5 to 23 November 2007 and from 28 April to 16 May 2008, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly invited all States parties to the Convention that had not yet done so to consider making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 of the Convention and to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible; called upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention, which provided further measures for use in the fight against and prevention of torture; and decided to consider at its sixty-third session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 62/148).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/63/44).

Report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Subcommittee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once only. At present, the Subcommittee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Silvia Casale (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Mario Luis Coriolano (Argentina),* Ms. Marija Definis Gojanović (Croatia),** Mr. Hans Draminsky Petersen (Denmark),** Mr. Zdeněk Hájek (Czech Republic),*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

Mr Zbigniew Lasocik (Poland),* Mr. Victor Manuel Rodríguez Rescia (Costa Rica),* Mr. Miguel Sarre Iguíniz (Mexico),** Mr. Wilder Tayler Souto (Uruguay)** and Mr. Leopoldo Torres Boursault (Spain).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

The Subcommittee on Prevention held its third and fourth sessions in Geneva from 19 to 23 November 2007, and from 11 to 15 February 2008, respectively. In accordance with article 16 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, the Subcommittee presents a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/63/44).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/148).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 62/148), A/63/175.

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all States the appeals of the Assembly for contributions to the Voluntary Fund and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol and to include the Funds on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the operations of the Funds (resolution 62/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/148), A/63/220.

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),** Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),** Mr. Maurice Glèlè-Ahanhanzo (Benin),** Mr. Yuji Iwasawa (Japan),** Mr. Edwin Johnson Lopez (Ecuador),* Mr. Walter Kälin (Switzerland),** Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Khalil (Egypt),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Ms. Zonke Zanele Majodina (South Africa),** Ms. Iulia Antoanella Motoc (Romania),** Mr. Michael O'Flaherty (Ireland),* Ms. Elisabeth Palm (Sweden),* Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),* Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. José Luis Sanchez-Cerro (Peru),** Mr. Ivan Shearer (Australia)* and Ms. Ruth Wedgwood (United States of America).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

As at 2 April 2008, 161 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 111 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 65 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/63/40).

Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, and can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (resolution 46/122).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70 (a))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/62/36)

Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/62/44)

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its fifth and sixth sessions: Supplement No. 48 (A/62/48)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

- Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/62/180)
- United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/62/189)
- Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/62/273)
- Protection of migrants (A/62/299)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

- Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/62/221)
- Submitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their nineteenth meeting (A/62/224)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.20, 21, 28, 29, 34 and 51 (jointly with sub-items 70 (d) and (f))
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/439/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolution	62/148

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Missing persons

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution, including relevant recommendations, to the Human Rights Council at its relevant session and to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/155).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon States, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue to give appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty; and decided to consider the question further at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/157).

No advance documentation is expected.

Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Joint Inspection Unit to assist the Human Rights Council to monitor systematically the implementation of the resolution; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit a comprehensive and updated report on the basis of paragraph 26 (*e*) of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/72 of 20 April 2005 to the Human Rights Council at its fourth session and to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/159).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 61/159).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/107, 56/151, 57/213 and 59/193).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly affirmed the necessary requirements for the realization of a democratic and equitable international order; and decided to continue consideration of the matter at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/160).

No advance documentation is expected.

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-fifth, fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/182, 50/175, 51/89, 52/121, 53/143, 54/169, 55/100, 57/227 and 59/203).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly once again called upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/162).

No advance documentation is expected.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress achieved in the establishment of regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution; and decided to consider the question further at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/167).

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, recalling the resolutions on the question of the death penalty adopted over the past decade by the Commission on Human Rights in all consecutive sessions, the last being resolution 2005/59 of 20 April 2005, expressed deep concern about the continued application of the death penalty; requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to continue consideration of the matter at that session (resolution 62/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/149).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question since its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152 and 61/156).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit a substantive report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/151), A/63/259.

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (resolution 53/144).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 54/170, 55/98, 56/163, 57/209, 58/178, 59/192, and 60/161).

The Commission on Human Rights, at its fifty-sixth session, requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights defenders for a three-year period and called for the Special Representative to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 2000/61). At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission renewed the mandate of the Special Representative for a further three years (Commission resolution 2003/64).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Special Representative to continue to report annually on his/her activities to the General Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with his/her mandate (resolution 62/152).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders (resolution 62/152).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, and to give serious consideration to inviting the Representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to continue and enhance dialogue with Governments in addressing situations of internal displacement; and requested the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare for the Assembly at its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/153).

The Human Rights Council, at its resumed sixth session, in December 2007, decided to extend the mandate of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons for a period of three years (Council resolution 6/32).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 62/153).

Combating defamation of religions

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, alarmed at the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion motivated by extremism, religious or otherwise, occurring in many parts of the world, deplored the use of the print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the Internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia or related intolerance and discrimination against Islam or any other religion; urged States to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and beliefs and the understanding of their value systems; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, including on the possible correlation between defamation of religions and the upsurge in incitement, intolerance and hatred in many parts of the world, to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/154).

Protection of migrants

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested all States, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to take into account in their policies and initiatives on migration issues the global character of the migratory phenomenon and to give due consideration to international, regional and bilateral cooperation in that field; requested States to adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit; requested all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they were party, to enforce labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-third session and to include in that report an analysis of the ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants (resolution 62/156).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/156);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/44).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights council on freedom of religion or belief and to respond favourably to requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to provide all necessary information for the effective fulfilment of the mandate; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/157).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 62/157), A/63/161.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and providing the information requested; called upon States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-third session; and decided to consider the report of the Special Rapporteur at that session (resolution 62/159).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/159);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 62/159), A/63/223.

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170, 59/187, 60/156 and 61/168).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitated the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/160).

No advance documentation is expected.

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157 and 61/169).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chairperson of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-third session and, requested the Human Rights Council to ensure that its Advisory Committee pursued the ongoing work of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on the right to development, and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress in that regard to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/161).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/161).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155 and 61/170).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged all States to stop adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views and information of Member States on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session, while reiterating the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 62/162).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/162).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165 and 61/163).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work (resolution 62/164).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 62/164).

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 58/176, 59/183, 60/151 and 61/158, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General and the

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide additional funds and human resources within the existing resources of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enable the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa at Yaoundé to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy and the rule of law in the Central African subregion; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/221).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/221).

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 60/160 of 16 December 2005 on the effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, decided to continue consideration of the question at its sixty-third session (decision 62/532).

No advance documentation is expected.

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly noted the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur to submit annually a report to the Commission and an interim report to the General Assembly on the activities performed under his mandate (resolution 58/173).

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur is set out in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2002/31 and 2004/27. At its resumed sixth session, in December 2007, the Human Rights Council, by its resolution 6/29, extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further period of three years.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Assembly resolution 58/173 and Human Rights Council resolution 6/29), A/63/263.

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

At its eighth session, in June 2008, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a period of three years and requested him to report annually to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/7).

Document: Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Human Rights Council resolution 8/7), A/63/270.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

At its eighth session, in June 2008, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years and requested him to report regularly to the Council and annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/6).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 8/6), A/63/271.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 67 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Missing persons (A/61/476)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/61/513)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/61/464)

Reports of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (A/61/465)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.22-36, 43-48, 50, 51 and 53 (jointly with sub-item (c))
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/443/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/155, 61/157, 61/159, 61/160, 61/162 and 61/167

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The right to development (A/62/183)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/62/222)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/62/255)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/62/287)

Combating defamation of religions (A/62/288)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/62/298)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/62/317)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/62/212)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/62/214)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/62/218)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders (A/62/225)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/62/227)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/62/265)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/62/280 and Corr.1)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/62/289)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/62/7/Add.20) (also relates to item 128)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.22-33, 39, 43-46, 48, 49 and 51-54 (jointly with sub-items 70 (c) and (e)) A/C.5/62/SR.23 and 26
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/439/Add.2
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/618 (also relates to item 128)
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.76 and 79
Resolutions	62/149, 62/151 to 62/154, 62/156, 62/157, 62/159 to 62/162, 62/164 and 62/221
Decision	62/532

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairperson of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly expressed its very serious concern at the continued refusal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or to extend cooperation to him; strongly urged the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to extend its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur, including by granting him full, free and unimpeded access to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to other United Nations human rights mechanisms, and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-third session, and to that end requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and also requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report his findings and recommendations (resolution 62/167).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/167);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 62/167).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a special representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country, containing conclusions and appropriate suggestions, to be presented to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respect fully its human rights obligations and in that regard to implement fully the previous resolutions of the Assembly on the subject; decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its sixty-third session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a comprehensive report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (resolution 62/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/168).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Myanmar to permit all political representatives and representatives of ethnic nationalities to participate fully in the political transition process without restrictions, to fulfil its obligations to restore the independence of the judiciary and due process of law, and to take further steps to reform the system of administration of justice, to cooperate fully with the Special Adviser on Myanmar in the fulfilment of his good offices, by agreeing to his visits to the country, and to engage in a dialogue with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with a view to ensuring full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms; requested the Secretary-General (a) to continue to provide his food offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government and the people of Myanmar, (b) to give all necessary assistance to enable the Special Adviser and the Special Rapporteur to discharge their mandates fully and effectively and in a coordinated manner, and (c) to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session as well as to the Human Rights Council on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its sixty-third session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 62/222).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/222);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (resolution 62/222).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/62/318)

Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/62/498)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/62/223)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/62/263)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/62/264)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/62/7/Add.18) (also relates to item 128)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.22-33, 42, 49-51 and 54 (jointly with sub-item 70 (b)) A/C.5/62/SR.23 and 26
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/439/Add.3
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/614 (also relates to item 128)
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.76 and 79
Resolutions	62/167, 62/168 and 62/222

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166; and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534 and 61/530).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (A/62/439/Add.4) (decision 62/533).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70 (d))

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.20 and 21 (jointly with sub-items 70 (a) and (f))
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/439/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.77
Decision	62/533

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the reports considered by the Assembly in connection with the question of the promotion and protection of human rights (decision 62/531).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/63/36).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/62/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.54
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/439
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.76
Decision	62/531

(e) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities necessary to support the effective performance of the functions of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention and also to foresee all the necessary requirements for the installation and functioning of the Committee established under the Convention and the Optional Protocol after the entry into force of the Convention; to continue the progressive implementation of standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, in particular when undertaking renovations; and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the status of the

Convention and the Optional Protocol and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/170).

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 3 May 2008.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/170), A/63/264.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (A/62/230)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.22-33, 39 and 48 (jointly with sub-items 70 (b) and (c))
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/439/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.77
Resolution	62/170

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

68. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123 and 61/133).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, and effective implementation of the relevant principles and rules of international law on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (62/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/95).

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly commended the continued support and contributions of the international community in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts after the disaster; emphasized the need to develop and implement disaster risk reduction strategies, with particular attention to strengthened planning and response capacities of the international community; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008, with a view to reviewing the future consideration of the item (resolution 62/91).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/91), A/63/84-E/2008/80.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 71 and 71 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster (A/62/83-E/2007/67)

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/62/324 and Corr.1)

Draft resolutions	A/62/L.30 and Add.1 and A/62/L.38 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.53-55 and 74
Resolutions	62/91 and 62/95

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124 and 61/134).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to upgrade the current Central Emergency Revolving Fund into the Central Emergency Response Fund by including a grant element based on voluntary contributions; took note of the fact that an advisory group would be established, as an independent body, to provide advice to the Secretary-General on the use and impact of the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the detailed use of the Fund (resolution 60/124).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance; called upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to improve the humanitarian response to natural and man-made disasters and complex emergencies; encouraged relevant United Nations organizations to strengthen the coordination and collaboration between development and humanitarian entities, and to support the efforts of Member States to strengthen systems for identifying and monitoring disaster risk; recalled the request made by the Economic and Social Council that the Secretary-General review and report on the use of military assets for disaster relief; called upon United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and to submit a report to the Assembly on the independent review of the Central Emergency Response Fund in 2008 (resolution 62/94).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/94), A/63/81-E/2008/71.

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly underlined the importance of disaster risk-reduction activities and reiterated its commitment to support the efforts of countries to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to prepare for and respond rapidly to natural disasters; reaffirmed the request made by the Economic and Social Council to the Secretary-General to review and report on the use of military assets for natural disaster response; encouraged Member States and relevant United Nations organizations to enhance the global capacity for sustainable post-disaster recovery; requested the United Nations system to improve its coordination of disaster recovery efforts, in support of national authorities; called upon relevant United Nations humanitarian and development organizations to ensure continuity and predictability in their response; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/92).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 73 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/60/87-E/2005/78)

Improvement of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (A/60/432)

Draft resolutions	A/60/L.38 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.51, 52 and 63
Resolution	60/124

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 71 (a)) (continued)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Central Emergency Reponse Fund (A/62/72-E/2007/73)

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/62/87-E/2007/70)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/62/323)

Draft resolutions	A/62/L.34 and Add.1 and A/62/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.53-55 and 74
Resolutions	62/92 and 62/94

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-first session, at which it requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in coordinating the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/218).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/218).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 69 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/61/209)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.2-6,11, 13, 14, 25, 26, 30, 32 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/429/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/218
Decision	61/543

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 71 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/62/310)

Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.53-55

(c) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126 and 61/135).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly encouraged donors to increase their direct assistance to the Palestinian Authority in accordance with its government programme in order to enable it to build a viable and prosperous Palestinian state; called upon the international community to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian children and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions; stressed the role that the temporary international mechanism had been playing in assisting directly the Palestinian people, and welcomed its extension; called upon the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs; urged the international donor community, United Nations agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend as rapidly as possible to the Palestinian people emergency economic assistance and humanitarian assistance, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to counter the impact of the current crisis; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people, and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 62/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/93), A/63/75-E/2008/52.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 71 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/82-E/2007/66
Draft resolution	A/62/L.36 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.53-55 and 74
Resolution	62/93

F. Promotion of justice and international law

69. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2006 to 31 July 2007 (decision 62/509).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/62/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice, A/63/229.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 73)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/62/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/62/171)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.42
Decision	62/509

70. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the Statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to eleventh annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510, 60/505 and 61/505).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the twelfth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 (decision 62/505).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, A/63/209-S/2008/514.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 74)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twelfth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/62/284-S/2007/502)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.25 (joint debate with item 75)
Decision	62/505

71. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to thirteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506 and 61/506.)

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the fourteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2006 to 31 July 2007 (decision 62/506).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, A/63-210-S/2008/515.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 75)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/62/172-S/2007/469)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.25 (joint debate with item 74)
Decision	62/506

72. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, the Assembly held a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries at which it adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court. The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolution 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court; called upon States parties to the Rome Statute that had not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions; encouraged States to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and of the families of such victims, as well as to the Trust Fund for the participation of least developed countries; emphasized the importance of the full implementation of the Relationship Agreement, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters; encouraged all States to consider participating actively in the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression with a view to elaborating proposals for a provision on the crime of aggression, in accordance with article 123 of the Rome Statute; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318; and invited the International Criminal Court to submit a report on its activities for 2007-2008, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/12).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 62/12).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 76)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2006-2007 (A/62/314)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.42, 43 and 57
Resolution	62/12

73. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 31 March 2008, 154 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted on 28 July 1994 (see resolution 48/263) and entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 31 March 2008, 130 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had expressed their consent to be bound by the Agreement.

As at 31 March 2008, 68 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had expressed their consent to be bound by the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222 and 62/215). The Assembly has also considered a number of fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105 and 62/177).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the General Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24). At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Working Group in 2008 (resolution 61/222).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, to continue making training courses available on the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and on the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf; endorsed the request by the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention to the Secretary-General to take timely measures, before the twenty-first session of the Commission, to strengthen the capacity of the Division in order to ensure enhanced support and assistance to the Commission and its subcommissions; requested the Secretary-General to convene a special Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York on 30 January 2008 to fill a vacancy following the resignation of one of the members of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and to convene the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 13 to 20 June 2008, and the ninth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea in New York from 23 to 27 June 2008, and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for the sixty-third session of the Assembly on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/215, sects. I to III, VII, XIV and XVII).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 62/215, sect. XVII), A/63/63 and Add.1;

(b) Study prepared by the Secretary-General on the assistance available to and measures that may be taken by developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to realize the benefits of sustainable and effective development of marine resources and uses of the oceans within the limits of national jurisdiction (resolution 61/222, sect. IX);

(c) Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolutions 59/24, sect. X; 61/222, sect. X; and 62/215, sect. X);

(d) Letter dated 25 July 2008 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly, transmitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its ninth meeting (resolutions 54/33, 57/141 and 60/30), A/63/174.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 77 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General: oceans and the law of the sea (A/62/66 and Add.1 and 2)

Letter dated 30 July 2007 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly submitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its eighth meeting (A/62/169)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/62/7/Add.27)

Summary records	A/C.5/62/SR.24 and 26
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/617
Draft resolution	A/62/L.27 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.64, 65, 77 and 79
Resolution	62/215

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2008 a seventh round of informal consultations of States parties to the 1995 Agreement to discuss the implementation of the Agreement and promote a wider participation in the Agreement; and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on sustainable fisheries, including through the Agreement, and related instruments (resolution 62/177, sects. II and XIII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/177, sect. XIII), A/63/128.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 77 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/260)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.64, 65 and 77
Resolution	62/177

74. Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission (A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2), which contained the final draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Nationality of natural persons in relation to succession of States", with a view to the consideration of the draft articles and their adoption as a declaration at that session; and invited Governments to submit comments and observations on the question of a convention on the topic, with a view to the General Assembly considering the elaboration of such a convention at a future session (resolution 54/112).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/153).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Governments to take into account the provisions of the articles contained in the annex to resolution 55/153, in dealing with issues of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States; encouraged States to consider at the regional or subregional levels, the elaboration of legal instruments regulating questions of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, with a view to preventing the occurrence of statelessness as a result of a succession of States; and invited Governments to submit comments concerning the advisability of elaborating a legal instrument on the question of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, including the avoidance of statelessness as a result of a succession of States (resolution 59/34).

Document: Note by the Secretariat: comments and observations received from Governments (resolution 59/34), A/63/113.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 138)

Note by the Secretariat: comments and observations received from Governments (A/59/180 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.15 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/504
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolution	59/34

75. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission" (resolution 61/29).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly strongly urged States to consider establishing to the extent that they had not yet done so jurisdiction, particularly over crimes of a serious nature, as known in their existing domestic criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the State establishing jurisdiction also constitutes a crime under the laws of the host State; requested the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations were made, and to request from those States an indication of the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute crimes of a serious nature, as well as the types of appropriate assistance States might wish to receive from the Secretariat for the purposes of such investigations and prosecutions; and decided that the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission should reconvene from 7 to 9 and on 11 April 2008 for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and the information contained in the note by the Secretariat, and that the work should continue during the sixty-third session of the Assembly within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee (resolution 62/63).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission on its second session (7 to 9 and 11 April 2008), Supplement No. 54 (A/63/54);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/63), A/63/260.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission on its first session (9-13 April 2007): Supplement No. 54 (A/62/54)

Note by the Secretariat on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (A/62/329)

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.6, 7, 17, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/448
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/63

76. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-first session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to hold a comprehensive review of its working methods; appealed to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the UNCITRAL Trust Fund for Symposia; recalled its resolutions in which it encouraged the Commission to further explore different approaches to the use of partnerships with non-State actors in the implementation of its mandate, particularly in the area of technical assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to explore options to facilitate the timely publication of the *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law* and to continue providing summary records of the meetings of the Commission relating to the formulation of normative texts (resolution 62/64).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the initiatives to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, which took place in New York on 10 June 1958 (resolution 62/65).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its resumed fortieth session (A/62/17 (Part II));

(b) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-first session; Supplement No. 17 (A/63/17);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-first session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 81)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fortieth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/62/17 (Part I))

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.11, 12 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/449
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolutions	62/64 and 62/65

77. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixtieth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly (decision 61/411), and the next election will be held during the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the various aspects involved in the topics on its agenda, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report; invited Governments to provide information to the Commission regarding practice with regard to the topics "Expulsion of aliens" and "The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)", and regarding State practice, in particular more contemporary practice on the topic "Effects of armed conflicts on treaties"; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their comments and observations on the draft articles and commentaries on the law of transboundary aquifers by 1 January 2008; took note of the decision of the Commission to include the topics "Protection of persons in the event of disasters" and "Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction" in its programme of work; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the sixty-third session of the Assembly commence on 27 October 2008 (resolution 62/66).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixtieth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/63/10).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 82)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-ninth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/62/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.18-26 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/450
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/66

78. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48, 51/155, 53/96, 55/148, 57/14 and 59/36).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the status of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, as well as on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, inter alia, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 61/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/30), A/63/118.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (A/61/222 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.8 and 21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/451
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/30

79. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49, 51/156, 53/97, 55/149, 57/15 and 59/37).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) a summary of the reports received from States on serious violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, as well as of the views of States with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 61/31).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/31), A/63/121.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 76)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/119 and Add.1 and 2
Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.8 and 20
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/452
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/31

80. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23 and 61/38).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 27 February to 5 March and on 7 March 2008 and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/69).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 27 to 29 February and on 3 to 5 and 7 March 2008.

Also at its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2008: (a) to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, and, in that context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 2008; (b) to continue its consideration of the working document submitted by the Russian Federation, entitled "Basic conditions and standard criteria for introduction and implementation of sanctions", on a priority basis; and (c) to continue to consider, on a priority basis and in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 62/69).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/63/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/69), A/63/224.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/62/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/62/124 and Corr.1)
>
> Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/62/206 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.8, 9, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/453
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/69

81. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare an inventory of the current activities of the various organs, bodies, offices, departments, funds and programmes within the United Nations system devoted to the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels for submission at its sixty-third session; and also requested the Secretary-General, after having sought the views of Member States, to prepare and submit, at its sixty-third session, a report identifying ways and means for strengthening and coordinating the activities listed in the above-mentioned inventory, with special regard to the effectiveness of assistance that might be requested by States in building capacity for the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels (resolution 61/39).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reiterated the two requests it had made in resolution 61/39; and invited the International Court of Justice, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the International Law Commission to comment, in their respective reports to the General Assembly, on their current roles in promoting the rule of law (resolution 62/70).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law at the national and international levels, containing an inventory of the current activities of the various organs, bodies, offices, departments, funds and programmes within the United Nations system devoted to the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels (resolutions 61/39 and 62/70), A/63/64;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law at the national and international levels, identifying ways and means for strengthening and coordinating the activities listed in the inventory (resolutions 61/39 and 62/70), A/63/226;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009: Rule of Law Unit (resolution 62/70), A/63/154 (also relates to item 121).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law at the national and international levels: comments and information received from Governments (A/62/121 and Add.1)

Interim report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law at the national and international levels (A/62/261)

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.14-16 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/454
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/70

G. Disarmament

82. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 2006; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-second session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 62/2).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2007. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 87)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/62/258)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.5 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.36 and 37
Resolution	62/2

83. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28 and 60/44; and decisions S-12/24, 47/418, 55/414, 59/512 and 61/513).

Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the sixty-second session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; and encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the standardized reporting system and their reasons for not submitting the requested data (resolution 60/44).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to review the operation and further development of the Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures, commencing in 2010, taking into account the views expressed by Member States on the subject and the reports of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures, and to transmit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 62/13).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 62/13), A/63/97.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 88 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/62/158 and Add.1 and 2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/381
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/13

84. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-eighth, fifty-first, fifty-fourth and fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 31/74, 32/84 A and B, S-10/2, para. 77, 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 40/90, 41/56, 42/35, 43/72, 45/66, 48/61, 51/37, 54/44 and 57/50); and decision S-12/24.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to keep the matter under review; called upon all States, immediately following any recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of the item by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the Assembly (resolution 60/46).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 87)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/453
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/46

85. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly continued the consideration of the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolutions 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/27, 56/18, 57/52 and 59/59).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of continuous regional efforts and intensified dialogue in South-Eastern Europe aimed at arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures, as well as strengthening cooperation and undertaking appropriate measures at the national, subregional and regional levels against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to prevent all acts of terrorism; recognized the seriousness of the problem of anti-personnel mines; urged all States to take effective measures against the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons; and called upon all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of the resolution (resolution 61/53).

Document: No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 83)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/387
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/53

86. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first to sixtieth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62 and 60/51).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 61/55).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 86)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/390
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/55

87. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly continued the consideration of the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixty-first sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45 and 61/54).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the issues of information security, efforts taken at the national level to strengthen information security and promote international cooperation, and possible measures that could be taken by the international community to strengthen information security at the global level; and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2009 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, as well as concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems, and to submit a report on the results of that study to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 62/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/17), A/63/139.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 93)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/98 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/386

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/17

88. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, and thirty-third to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52 and 61/56).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/18), A/63/115 (Part I) and (Part I)/Add.1 (also relate to item 94).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 94)

Reports of the Secretary-General: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/62/95 (Part I) and (Part I/Add.1)) (also relates to item 101)

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/62/95 (Part II)) (also relates to item 101)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/387
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/18

89. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the sixty-first (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53 and 61/57).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 62/19).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/63/27).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 95)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/388
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/19

90. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the sixty-first (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54 and 61/58).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during its 2008 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of any negotiations on the matter (resolution 62/20).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/63/27).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 96)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/389
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/20

91. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V and 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59 and 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82 and 60/226 and 61/59 to 61/89; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519 and 61/515).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted 27 resolutions and 2 decisions under the item (resolutions 62/22 to 62/48 and decisions 62/513 and 62/514).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (resolution 61/61), A/63/91;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 62/21), A/63/114.

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Missiles

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the report on the issue of missiles in all its aspects submitted pursuant to resolution 57/71 and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/37).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General with the assistance of a Panel of Governmental Experts, to be established in 2007 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to further explore further ways and means to address within the United Nations the issue of missiles in all its aspects, including identifying areas where consensus could be reached, and to submit a report for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 59/67).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session (decision 62/514).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/67), A/63/176.

(c) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts to consider, commencing no later than 2008, further steps to enhance cooperation with regard to the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus, and to transmit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/72).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/72 (resolution 61/72), A/63/182.

(d) Disarmament and non-proliferation education

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-third session; and also requested the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means to the fullest extent possible in the dissemination, in as many official languages as feasible, of information related to that report and any other information that the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat gathered on an ongoing basis in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study (resolution 61/73)

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/73), A/63/158.

(e) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of practical disarmament measures, taking into consideration the activities of the Group of Interested States in that regard (resolution 61/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/76), A/63/261 (also relates to item 91, sub-items (j) and (z)).

(f) Transparency in armaments

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 31 May annually, with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; reaffirmed its decision to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and, to that end: (a) recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction, and (b) requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were made available for a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2009 to review the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations contained in his 2000, 2003 and 2006 reports on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development (resolution 61/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/77), A/63/120.

(g) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the electronic database containing information provided by Member States, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the database updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in that field (resolution 61/79).

No advance documentation is expected.

(h) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly invited Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/87).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/87), A/63/122.

(i) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan, on 8 September 2006; and noted the readiness of the Central Asian countries to continue consultations with the nuclear-weapon States on a number of provisions of the Treaty (resolution 61/88).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so requested; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/22), A/63/261 (also relates to item 91, sub-items (e) and (z)).

(k) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities; and reaffirmed the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties and recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributed to universality (resolution 62/23).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(l) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate the implementation of the practical steps towards nuclear disarmament that had been agreed upon at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/25).

No advance documentation is expected.

(m) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/27).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/27), A/63/126.

(n) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/28).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/28) A/63/116.

(o) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-ninth through sixty-first sessions, from 2004 to 2006 (resolutions 59/71 and 61/60 and decisions 60/518 and 60/559).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Open-ended Working Group, working on the basis of consensus, to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament; and also decided that the Open-ended Working Group should hold its organizational session as soon as possible for the purpose of setting a date for its substantive sessions in 2008, and submit a report on its work, including possible substantive recommendations, before the end of the sixty-second session of the Assembly (resolution 62/29).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/29).

(p) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant international organizations on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium, and to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/30), A/63/170.

(q) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war; to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers; and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/32), A/63/135 (also relates to item 91 (u) and (v)).

(r) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly appealed to Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/33).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/33), A/63/153.

(s) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly welcomed the ratification by all original parties of the Treaty of Rarotonga, and called upon eligible States to adhere to the Treaty and the protocols thereto; called upon the States of the region that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty of Pelindaba, with the aim of its early entry into force; and welcomed the signing of the Semipalatinsk Treaty on 8 September 2006, and urged all relevant States to cooperate in resolving outstanding issues with a view to the full implementation of the Treaty (resolution 62/35).

No advance documentation is expected.

(t) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 62/38).

No advance documentation is expected.

(u) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/39).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/39), A/63/135 (also relates to item 91 (q) and (v)).

(v) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly expressed its regret that the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had been unable to achieve any substantive result and that the 2005 World Summit Outcome had failed to make any reference to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/42), A/63/135 (also relates to item 91 (q) and (v)).

(w) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to submit to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in outer space; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report with an annex containing concrete proposals from Member States on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures (resolution 62/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/43), A/63/136.

(x) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/44), A/63/117.

(y) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 62/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/45), A/63/171.

(z) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly encouraged all initiatives for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; decided that the next biennial meeting of States to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action should be held from 14 to 18 July 2008 in New York; encouraged States to submit national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in accordance with those instruments, and requested the Secretary-General to collate and circulate such data and information provided by States; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/47), A/63/261 (also relates to item 91, sub-items (e) and (j)).

(aa) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/48), A/63/134.

(bb) United Nations conference to identify appropriate ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session (decision 62/513).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 90)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/61/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2006: Supplement No. 42 (A/61/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus (A/61/118 and Add.1)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/61/124)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/61/164)

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/61/169 and Add.1)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures — consolidated report on sub-items 90 (e), (r) and (y) (A/61/288)

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (A/61/532)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/394
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolutions	61/72, 61/73, 61/76, 61/77, 61/79, 61/87 and 61/88
Decision	61/515

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/62/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2007: Supplement No. 42 (A/62/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/62/93)

Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/62/99)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/62/112)

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (A/62/114 and Add.1)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/62/115 and Add.1)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/62/133)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/62/134)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/62/156)

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects; assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them (A/62/162)

Nuclear disarmament; follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*; reducing nuclear danger (A/62/165 and Add.1)

Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus (A/62/166 and Add.1)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/62/170 and Add.1-3)

Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms (A/62/278 (Parts I and II) and Add.1-4)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Annual report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/62/139)

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/81 to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons (A/62/163 and Corr.1)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/AC.268/2007/2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/391
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolutions	62/22, 62/23, 62/25, 62/27 to 62/30, 62/32, 62/33, 62/35, 62/38, 62/39, 62/42 to 62/45, 62/47 and 62/48
Decisions	62/513 and 62/514

92. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88 and 61/90 to 61/97; and decision 47/421).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 62/49 to 62/53 and 62/216).

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly recommended that the Programme focus its efforts: (a) to continue to publish in all official languages *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*; (b) to continue to maintain the disarmament website and to produce versions of the site in as many official languages as feasible; (c) to continue to intensify United Nations interaction with the public, principally non-governmental organizations and research institutes; and (d) to continue to organize discussions on topics of interest in the field of arms limitation and disarmament; invited all Member States to make further contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years (resolution 61/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/95), A/63/162.

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Regional Centre to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, transparency, disarmament and development at the regional level; invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre and to propose items for inclusion in its programme of activities; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with all necessary support so that it might carry out its programme of activities, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/49).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/49), A/63/157.

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 62/50).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 62/51).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/63/27).

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the host country agreement and the memorandum of understanding on 20 July 2007 for the relocation of the Regional Centre to Kathmandu; and requested the Secretary-General to expedite the necessary preparations with a view to ensuring physical operation of the Centre from Kathmandu within six months to enable the Centre to function effectively, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/52), A/63/178.

(f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to ensure the continuation of their efforts; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/53), A/63/164.

(g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/91).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/91), A/63/129.

(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the recommendations of the Consultative Mechanism on the Regional Centre's future work programme, as well as on its staffing and funding; invited the Regional Centre, taking into account the availability of financial resources, to focus its actions on the priorities identified in the recommendations of the Consultative Mechanism; recommended that three posts be established and added to the structure of the Centre, and funded from the regular budget; also recommended that the operating costs of the Centre be funded from the regular budget; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary support to the Centre for better achievements and results, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/216), A/63/163.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/216), A/63/163.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 91)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (A/61/130 and Corr.1)

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/61/215)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/395
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolutions	61/91 and 61/95

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 99)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/62/129)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/62/130)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/62/140)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/62/153)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/392
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.61 and 79
Resolutions	62/49 to 62/53 and 62/216

93. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98 and 61/99; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 62/54 and 62/55).

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2008, from 7 to 24 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/54).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/63/42).

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/55).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/63/27).

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the Secretary-General had revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and requested him to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Board (resolution 38/183 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O).

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and invited the Director of the Institute to report to it annually on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H), A/63/177.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 100 (a) and (b))

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2007: Supplement No. 42 (A/62/42)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/62/27)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/62/309)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/62/152)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/393
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolutions	62/54 and 62/55

94. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the sixty-first (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92 and 61/103).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/56), A/63/115 (Part II) (also relates to item 88).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Secretary-General on the risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/62/95 (Part II))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/394
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/56

95. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-first sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93 and 61/100; and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention of a Plan of Action to promote universality of the Convention and its annexed Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1, and the Protocols thereto (resolution 62/57).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 102)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/395
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/57

96. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94 and 61/101).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 62/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/58), A/63/138.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 103)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/111
Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/396
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/58

97. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95 and 61/104; and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/59), A/63/124.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/59);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2007.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (A/62/113 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2006 (A/62/135)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/397
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/59

98. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 91). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96 and 61/102; and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of States parties to the Convention; took note of the decision of the Sixth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention to establish an Implementation Support Unit, funded by States parties, for the period from 2007 to 2011, within the framework defined by the Review Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences (resolution 62/60).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 105)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/398
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/60

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

99. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955. Ten Congresses have since been held (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995, Vienna in 2000 and Bangkok in 2005).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177 and 61/180 to 182; and decision 59/523.

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its seventeenth session (E/2008/30-E/CN.15/2008/22).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged the States members of the Institute to continue to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; also requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/174).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 62/174).

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged all Member States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida Convention) and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance; reiterated the importance of providing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in particular with regard to the provision of increased assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and those emerging from conflict, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses (resolution 62/175).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (resolution 62/175).

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly considered the matter of technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (resolution 59/153).

At its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly considered reports of the Secretary-General (A/60/164 and A/61/178), submitted to the Assembly pursuant to its resolution 59/153 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/19.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, reaffirming all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution 60/288), urged Member States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties without delay to the existing international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide legislative assistance to Member States, upon request, and to facilitate the implementation of those instruments; urged Member States to strengthen international cooperation in order to prevent and suppress terrorism, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, to that end, and to intensify its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and suppressing terrorism by facilitating the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism; recognized the importance of the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to take into account in its technical assistance programme to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law; also requested the Office, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to continue to work with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, in the delivery of technical assistance, specifically to enhance legal cooperation, good practices and legal training in the area of counter-terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources for its activities, within its mandate, for assisting Member States in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a written report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/172) (also relates to item 101), A/63/89.

Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Member States to implement the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in formulating legislation and policy directives; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings, including meetings of the least developed countries, for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress, for consideration and approval by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and invited Member States to be actively involved in that process; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the necessary resources, from within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009, for the preparations for the Twelfth Congress and to ensure that adequate resources were provided in the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 to support the holding of the Congress; requested the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its seventeenth session, to finalize the programme for the Twelfth Congress and to make its final recommendations on the theme and on the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session (resolution 62/173).

Document: Report of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Assembly resolution 62/173 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/17).

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly urged Member States that had not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and to implement fully all aspects of those instruments; requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with coordinating the activities of the inter-agency coordination group on trafficking in persons, bearing in mind the availability of extrabudgetary resources; encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with relevant international organizations outside of the United Nations system and to invite such organizations and interested Member States to participate in the meetings of the inter-agency coordination group and to keep Member States informed of the schedule of the group and progress it made; invited the inter-agency coordination group to promote effective and efficient use of existing resources, using mechanisms already in place at the regional and national levels, and to share information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities of the partner agencies with Governments, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies; invited Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; welcomed the report of that Office entitled "Trafficking in persons: global patterns", requested the Office to continue to prepare such periodic reports, and invited the inter-agency coordination group to provide information to the Office and contribute to the elaboration of the periodic comprehensive reports, database and website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources; invited Member States to consider the advisability of a United Nations strategy or plan of action on preventing trafficking in persons, prosecuting traffickers and protecting and assisting victims of trafficking; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution and the proposals on strengthening the capacities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the efficient implementation of its coordination functions (resolution 61/180).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/180).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 98)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/61/135)

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/61/178) (also relates to item 100)

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/61/179)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first and second sessions, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 and from 10 to 21 October 2005, respectively (A/61/96)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.5-7, 11, 24, 37 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/444
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.82
Resolution	61/180
Decision	61/531

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 106)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/62/126)

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/62/127)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its third session, held in Vienna from 9 to 18 October 2006 (A/62/84)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.6-8, 16, 25, 34 and 39
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/440
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.77
Resolutions	62/172 to 62/175

100. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item At its fifty-fifth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163, 60/178 and 61/183).

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to devote the thematic debate at its fifty-first session to a discussion by Member States on progress made in meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, taking into account the final assessment report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; urged all States to continue to promote and implement the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their populations; called upon States to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the Assembly; urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by increasing voluntary contributions, and recommended that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding; called upon the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, and other international organizations, and invited international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 62/176 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 42/11).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/62/117)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.6-8, 16 and 34
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/441
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.77
Resolution	62/176

101. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60 and 50/53; and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 60/43 and 61/40).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution 60/288) in all its aspects at the international, regional, subregional and national levels without delay, including through mobilizing resources and expertise; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 should, on an expedited basis, continue to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and should continue to discuss the item included in its agenda by the Assembly in resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations; and also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet on 25 and 26 February and 6 March 2008 in order to fulfil that mandate (resolution 62/71).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its twelfth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/63/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/53 and 62/71), A/63/173.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/62/37)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/62/160)

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.3-5, 16 and corrigendum and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/455
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/71

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

102. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. An item is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 62/504).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/277-S/24111) and adopted resolutions 47/120 A and B. In November 1992, the President of the General Assembly established an open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Peace to consider the recommendations contained in the report.

In March 1995, the President of the General Assembly reconvened the Informal Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace to discuss the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace" (A/50/60-S/1995/1) and created four sub-groups on preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, the question of the United Nations-imposed sanctions, coordination and post-conflict peacebuilding.

In September 1997, the General Assembly adopted resolution 51/242, which contained the outcome of the work of two sub-groups.

During the fifty-second and fifty-third sessions, the Presidents of the General Assembly undertook consultations concerning the Working Group's activities.

Financial situation of the United Nations

The General Assembly, at its forty-ninth session, established the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations (resolution 49/143). The Working Group submitted, through the Fifth Committee, a report on its work (A/49/43). The Working Group continued its work during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions and submitted two additional reports (A/50/43 and A/51/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/63/1).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/62/1)

Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.4, 20 and 22
Decision	62/504

103. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund[1]

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005 as a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery (resolution 60/180).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in September 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the operation and activities of the Fund (resolution 60/287). The first annual report was submitted to the General Assembly on 26 July 2007 (A/62/138). The second annual report will be submitted at the sixty-third session, providing up-to-date information of the Fund's operation and activities.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolution 60/287), A/63/218-S/2008/522.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund (A/60/984)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.63 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.99
Resolution	60/287

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 110)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (A/62/138)

Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.23 and 24 (joint debate with item 10)

104. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/62/300) without discussion (decision 62/510).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 111)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/62/300
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.47
Decision	62/510

105. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[8] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Security Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

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[8] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 62/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Belgium,* Burkina Faso,** China, Costa Rica,** Croatia,** France, Indonesia,* Italy,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Panama,* Russian Federation, South Africa,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Viet Nam.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Belgium, Indonesia, Italy, Panama and South Africa. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 112 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.26
Decision	62/403

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[9] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

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[9] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council and also elected Liechtenstein to replace Germany, which relinquished its seat (decision 62/404). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Algeria,** Angola,* Austria,* Barbados,** Belarus,** Benin,* Bolivia,** Brazil,*** Cameroon,*** Canada,** Cape Verde,** China,*** Congo,*** Cuba,* Czech Republic,* El Salvador,** France,* Greece,* Guinea-Bissau,* Guyana,* Haiti,* Iceland,*** Indonesia,** Iraq,** Japan,* Kazakhstan,** Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,** Madagascar,* Malawi,** Malaysia,*** Mauritania,* Moldova,*** Mozambique,*** Netherlands,** New Zealand,*** Niger,*** Pakistan,*** Paraguay,* Philippines,** Poland,*** Portugal,* Republic of Korea,*** Romania,** Russian Federation,*** Saint Lucia,*** Saudi Arabia,* Somalia,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,** Sweden,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America** and Uruguay.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Angola, Austria, Benin, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Japan, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mauritania, Paraguay, Portugal, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 112 (b))

Letter dated 23 July 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/62/159)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.46
Decision	62/404

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

The present membership of the International Court of Justice (decision 60/408) is as follows:

President:

Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*

Vice-President:

Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)*

Judges:

Ronny Abraham (France)*

Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)***

Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)***

Kenneth Keith (New Zealand)***

Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)**

Hisashi Owada (Japan)**

Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)*

Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar)*

Bernardo Sepúlveda-Amor (Mexico)***

Shi Jiuyong (China)**

Bruno Simma (Germany)**

Leonid Skotnikov (Russian Federation)***

Peter Tomka (Slovakia)**

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 2009.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2015.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats of five members whose term of office expires on 5 February 2009. Those members are: Mr. Abraham, Mr. Al-Khasawneh, Ms. Higgins, Mr. Parra-Aranguren and Mr. Ranjeva.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 30 June 2008. The list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/63/86-S/2008/502;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: list of candidates nominated by national groups, A/63/187-S/2008/503;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups, A/63/188-S/2008/504.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 111 (c))

Memorandum by the Secretary-General: election of five members of the International Court of Justice (A/60/186-S/2005/446)

Note by the Secretary-General: list of candidates nominated by national groups (A/60/187-S/2005/447 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General: curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups (A/60/188-S/2005/448 and Corr.1)

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.44
Decision	60/408

106. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly elected 7 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 62/405). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 32 States:

Argentina,* Armenia,* Bangladesh,*** Belarus,* Benin,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Central African Republic,* China,*** Comoros,** Cuba,* France,** Haiti,** India,* Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Israel,* Italy,* Jamaica,*** Kenya,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Niger,*** Pakistan,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,** Senegal,* South Africa,* Switzerland,* Uruguay,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the two remaining seats on the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland and Uruguay. In addition, a seat for the Group of Western European and other States whose term of office expires on 31 December 2008 will have to be filled. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[10]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 113 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/62/77)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.52
Decision	62/405

(b) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission[4]

(c) Election of eighteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) Group of African States, 13; (b) Group of Asian States, 13; (c) Group of Eastern European States, 6; (d) Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Group of Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

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[10] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

At its resumed sixty-second session, on 21 May 2008, the General Assembly elected the following 15 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 19 June 2008: Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia (decision 62/415).

As of 19 June 2008, the Council is composed of the following members:

Angola,** Argentina,*** Azerbaijan,* Bahrain,*** Bangladesh,* Bolivia,** Bosnia and Herzegovina,** Brazil,*** Burkina Faso,*** Cameroon,* Canada,* Chile,*** China,* Cuba,* Djibouti,* Egypt,** France,*** Gabon,*** Germany,* Ghana,*** India,** Indonesia,** Italy,** Japan,*** Jordan,* Madagascar,** Malaysia,* Mauritius,* Mexico,* Netherlands,** Nicaragua,** Nigeria,* Pakistan,*** Philippines,** Qatar,** Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,* Slovakia,*** Slovenia,** South Africa,** Switzerland,* Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** Uruguay* and Zambia.***

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* Term of office expires on 18 June 2009.

** Term of office expires on 18 June 2010.

*** Term of office expires on 18 June 2011.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 18 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 18 June 2009.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 112 (e))

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/7/Add.34 (under items 46, 120 and 124))

Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.37, 38 and 40
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/721 (under items 46, 120 and 124)
Draft resolution	A/60/L.48 (under items 46 and 120)
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.72, 80 and corrigendum and 81
Resolution	60/251 (under items 46 and 120)
Decisions	60/416 and 60/555

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 113 (d))

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.98
Decision	62/415

107. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decision 62/408). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),** Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),*** Mr. Imtiaz Hussain (Pakistan),*** Ms. Misako Kaji (Japan),*** Mr. Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),** Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina),* Mr. Igor V. Khalevinskiy (Russian Federation),* Mr. Jerry Kramer (Canada),*** Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium),*** Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),* Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon),* Mr. Stafford Neil (Jamaica),** Mr. Nagesh Singh (India),*** Mr. Mohammad Mustafa Tal (Jordan),** Ms. Nonye Udo (Nigeria)** and Mrs. Christina Vasak (France).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Kendall, Mr. Khalevinskiy, Ms. McLurg, Mr. Monthe and Mrs. Vasak.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/63/101.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/62/101/Rev.1 and A/C.5/62/4
Summary records	A/C.5/62/SR.14
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/528
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.52
Decision	62/408

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 125). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee on Contributions (decision 62/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Joseph Acakpo-Satchivi (Benin),*** Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),** Mr. Meshal A. M. A. Al-Mansour (Kuwait),** Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria),*** Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),** Mr. Gordon Eckersley (Australia),*** Mr. Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),*** Mr. Luis Mariano Hermosillo Sosa (Mexico),*** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),** Mr. Vyacheslav Anatolievich Logutov (Russian Federation),* Ms. Gobona Susan Mapitse (Botswana),** Mr. Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),* Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal),*** Mr. Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil),* Ms. Lisa P. Spratt (United States of America),** Mr. Thomas Thomma (Germany)* and Mr. Wu Gang (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Logutov, Mr. Moon, Mr. Park, Mr. Sardinha Pinto, Mr. Thomma and Mr. Wu.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/63/102.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/62/102/Rev.1 and A/C.5/62/5 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/62/SR.14
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/529
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.52
Decision	62/409

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 62/410). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),* Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina),** Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),** Mr. Madhav Dhar (India),* Mr. Achim Kassow (Germany),*** Mr. Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),* Mr. William J. McDonough (United States of America),*** Mr. Khaya Ngqula (South Africa)** and Ms. Hélène Ploix (France).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Arikawa, Mr. Dhar and Mr. Kirdar.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/63/103.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/62/103 and A/C.5/62/6
Summary record	A/C.5/62/SR.14
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/530
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.52
Decision	62/410

(d) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal[4]

(e) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2007 and one member to a term of office beginning on 16 November 2006 and ending on 31 December 2008; it appointed Mr. Vladimir Morozov as a member of the Commission for a term of office beginning on 16 November 2006 and ending on 31 December 2008. It also decided to designate Mr. Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone) as Chairman for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2007 and Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany) as Vice-Chairman beginning on 1 January 2007 and ending on 31 December 2009 (decision 61/409). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone),*** Chairman; Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),** Vice-Chairman; Mr. Daasebre Oti Boateng (Ghana),*** Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),* Mr. Shamsher M. Chowdhury (Bangladesh),* Mr. Minoru Endo (Japan),** Mr. Guillermo Enrique González (Argentina),*** Mr. Vladimir Morozov (Russian Federation),* Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),** Mr. Gilberto Paranhos Velloso (Brazil),** Ms. Anita Szlack (Canada),*** Mr. Gian Luigi Valenza (Italy),** Mr. Wang Xiaochu (China),* Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)*** and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bouayad-Agha, Mr. Chowdhury, Mr. Morozov, Mr. Wang and Mr. Zahid.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/63/104.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 106 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/61/105 and Add.1 and A/C.5/61/8 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/61/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/61/565
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.54
Decision	61/409

(f) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters insofar as they relate to the United Nations. It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed eight members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (decision 59/411). At present, the members and alternate members elected by the Assembly are the following:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan), Mr. Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry (Pakistan), Ms. Valeria María González Posse (Argentina), Mr. Andrei Vitalievitch Kovalenko (Russian Federation), Mr. Gerhard Küntzle (Germany), Mr. Lovemore Mazemo (Zimbabwe), Mr. Philip Richard Okanda Owade (Kenya) and Mr. Thomas A. Repasch Jr. (United States of America).

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 2008.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/63/105.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/59/105 and A/C.5/59/9
Summary record	A/C.5/59/SR.21
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/586
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.69
Decision	59/411

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2008 (decision 62/407). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Argentina,*** Austria,*** Belarus,** Burundi,* China,*** El Salvador,* France,* Germany,** Grenada,** Honduras,** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Lesotho,* Malaysia,* Nigeria,** Philippines,* Russian Federation,* Senegal,** Syrian Arab Republic,** Tunisia *** and United States of America. ***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Burundi, El Salvador, France, Lesotho, Malaysia, Philippines and Russian Federation. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/63/107.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/62/107
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.52 and 62
Decision	62/407

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in August 2004, the General Assembly appointed one member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2005 and ending on 31 December 2009 (decision 58/422).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in April 2005, the General Assembly appointed a member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 28 April 2005 and expiring on 31 December 2008, as a result of the resignation of a member (decision 59/416 A). At the same session, in August 2005, the Assembly appointed four members to the Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2006 and expiring on 31 December 2010 (decision 59/416 B).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, would invite Member States also to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously (resolution 61/238, sect. II).

At its resumed sixty-first session, in July 2007, the General Assembly appointed five members to the Unit for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2012 (decision 61/421).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation, effective 30 September 2007, of Inspector Juan Luis Larrabure (Peru); and decided that the term of office of the person appointed to fill that vacancy would begin on 1 January 2008 and expire on 31 December 2012, in order to align the term of office with that of other inspectors. Peru was requested to propose a candidate to fill the vacancy. The Assembly appointed Mr. Enrique Román-Morey for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2008 and expiring on 31 December 2012 (decision 62/402).

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),** Mr. Nikolay V. Chulkov (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal),** Mr. Even Francisco Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),*** Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),* Mr. Mohamed Mounir-Zahran (Egypt),*** Mr. István Posta (Hungary),** Mr. Enrique Román-Morey (Peru), *** Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey),** Ms. Deborah Wynes (United States of America)*** and Mr. Zhang Yishan (China).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Tadanori Inomata on 31 December 2009.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/63/108.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/62/174
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/62/549
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.22 and 62
Decision	62/402

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly established the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), combining in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)). The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly, for a term of four years.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Kemal Derviş as Administrator of UNDP for a four-year term of office beginning on 15 August 2005 and ending on 14 August 2009 (decision 59/417).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (k))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/240
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.95
Decision	59/417

(j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Supachai Panitchpakdi as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 September 2005 and ending on 31 August 2009 (decision 59/419).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (j))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/110
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.97
Decision	59/419

108. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As of 15 June 2008, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 192, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

111. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to designate 25 March 2007 as the International Day for the Commemoration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade; and requested the Secretary-General to establish a programme of outreach, with the involvement of Member States and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to appropriately commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade (resolution 61/19).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 25 March as an annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the establishment and implementation of the programme (resolution 62/122).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (resolution 62/122), A/63/213.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 119)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/270
Draft resolution	A/62/L.32 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolution	62/122

112. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433, 56/452, 57/521, 58/513, 59/509, 60/510, 61/508 and 62/520).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 120)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Decision	62/520

116. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of 46 countries (A/50/147 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth session and at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 50/11, 52/23, 54/64, 56/262, 59/309 and 61/266).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a new Coordinator for Multilingualism; proclaimed 2008 International Year of Languages and invited UNESCO to be the lead agency for the Year; invited the Director-General of UNESCO to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the impact of the activities carried out during the year; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism (resolution 61/266).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/266);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 61/266).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 114)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/317
Draft resolution	A/61/L.56 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.96
Resolution	61/266

117. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

The question of the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the African Unity (OAU) was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

At the twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2193 (XXI), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question annually in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, now the African Union, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20, 53/91, 54/94, 55/218, 56/48 and 57/48).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts to enhance cooperation within the framework of a partnership between the peace and security structures of the United Nations and the African Union in the realm of conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding in Africa; called upon the United Nations system to support the African Union and its member States in their efforts to implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (61/296).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/296), A/63/228-S/2008/531 (also relates to sub-items (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k), (l), (n), (o), (r), (s), (t) and (u) of item 117).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/61/L.70 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 109
Resolution	61/296

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/38, 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8, 51/11, 53/14, 55/4, 57/36 and 59/3).

By a circular letter dated 5 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization announced the decision to change its name from the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in accordance with its resolution 40/ORG 3 of 24 June 2001.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the work of the Consultative Organization aimed at strengthening the efforts of the United Nations in respect of issues such as combating corruption, international terrorism and trafficking in women and children, as well as human rights issues; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Organization (resolution 61/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/5).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256/Add.1, part five
Draft resolution	A/61/L.5 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38 and 39
Resolution	61/5

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of South-East Asian Nations" was included as an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2002, at the request of Cambodia on behalf of the 10 members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (A/57/233).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/35 and 59/5).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly encouraged both the United Nations and the Association to further strengthen and expand their areas of cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/46).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/46).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. III
Draft resolution	A/61/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 65
Resolution	61/46

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/5). The Assembly considered this item biennially from its fifty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/211, 57/34 and 59/259).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to strengthen dialogue with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization with a view to promoting cooperation and coordination between the two secretariats; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/4).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part two, sect. XIV
Draft resolution	A/61/L.4 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38 and 39
Resolution	61/4

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 12 Member States (A/49/238). Since then, the Assembly has considered the question biennially (resolutions 49/141 51/16, 53/17, 55/17, 57/41 and 59/138).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community and relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region; invited the Secretary-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the two organizations in order to increase their capacity to attain their objectives; invited the United Nations system and Member States to increase financial and other assistance to the countries of the Caribbean Community to help to implement the priorities of the Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework for HIV/AIDS; called upon the United Nations system to assist the countries of the Caribbean in addressing the social and economic consequences of the vulnerability of Caribbean economies and the challenges that that posed for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the goal of sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/50).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. IV
Draft resolution	A/61/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 65
Resolution	61/50

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 2004, at the request of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste (A/59/231).

The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/10).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/21).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to undertake consultations with the Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries with a view to promoting cooperation between the secretariats of the two bodies; invited the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary to start consultations with a view to considering the establishment of a formal cooperation agreement; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/223).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/223).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. V
Draft resolution	A/61/L.43 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 83
Resolution	61/223

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

On 15 December 1951, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed an Agreement and on 19 November 1971 updated it through the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The two organizations have continued to cooperate on the aforementioned Agreement and Arrangement.

The questions entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe” was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Italy (A/55/19).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/3, 56/43, 57/156 and 59/139).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Council of Europe to combine their efforts in seeking answers to global challenges, within their respective mandates; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on cooperation between the two organizations in implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/13).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/13).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. VI
Draft resolution	A/61/L.14 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 52
Resolution	61/13

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Equatorial Guinea (A/55/233).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/22, 56/39, 57/40 and 59/310). At its resumed fifty-fifth session in September 2001, the Assembly decided that the cooperation item should be biennialized, starting at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa", the General Assembly encouraged the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to pursue their efforts to render the Central African Early-Warning System (known as MARAC) fully operational; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance for its smooth functioning (resolution 62/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. VII
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 109

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19, 53/15, 54/100, 55/42, 56/44, 57/38 and 59/4).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide technical assistance, as appropriate, to the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization in developing and enhancing their early warning systems, preparedness, capacity for timely response and rehabilitation, with a view to reducing human casualties and mitigating the socio-economic impact of natural disasters and infectious diseases; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/12).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part two, sect. XV
Draft resolution	A/61/L.8 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 52
Resolution	61/12

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community

The Eurasian Economic Community was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, in 2003 (resolution 58/84). The Assembly, at its sixty-first session, invited the United Nations system to enhance dialogue with and increase support to the regional and subregional cooperation organizations whose membership included countries with economies in transition and whose efforts included assisting their members to fully integrate into the world economy (resolution 61/210).

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community" was included in the agenda of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly at the request of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (A/62/195). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the activities of the Eurasian Economic Community in strengthening regional cooperation; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to conduct regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Eurasian Economic Community; invited the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions, to cooperate and develop contacts with the Eurasian Economic Community; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community (resolution 62/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/79).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 163)

Letter dated 9 August 2007 from the representatives of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/62/195)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.14 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/79

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 50/3, 52/2, 54/25, 56/45, 57/43 and 59/22).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/7).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (j))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. XI
Draft resolution	A/61/L.7 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38 and 39
Resolution	61/7

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 50/15, 51/7, 52/7, 53/13, 54/12, 55/19, 56/46, 57/47 and 59/19).

At its sixty-fist session, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to cooperate closely in various fields, in particular peace and security, economic and social development, international law, human rights, and democracy and gender issues, bearing in mind the significant benefits of cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 61/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/6).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (k))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part three
Draft resolution	A/61/L.6 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38 and 39
Resolution	61/6

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its forty-second to fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14, 52/3, 54/8, 56/98, 57/39 and 59/258).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in September 2001, the General Assembly decided that the cooperation item should be biennialized, starting at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/285).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (l))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256/Add.1, part two, sect. XVI
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 109

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5, 53/8, 54/9, 55/10, 56/40, 57/46 and 59/9).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/14).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (m))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. VIII
Draft resolution	A/61/L.17 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.52
Resolution	61/14

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of the Netherlands (A/51/238). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude with the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons an agreement between the United Nations and the organization to regulate the relationship between the two organizations, and to present the negotiated draft relationship agreement to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 51/230).

At its fifty-fifth session, at the request of the Netherlands (A/55/234), the General Assembly decided to include this item in the agenda of that session (see A/55/PV.35). On 17 October 2000, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons signed the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/55/988, annex), which was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 55/283, annex). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement (resolution 56/42).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/45 and 59/7).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the annual report for 2004 and the draft report for 2005 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted by its Director-General (see A/61/185) (resolution 61/224). At the sixty-second session, the Secretary-General submitted the annual report for 2005 and the draft report for 2006 (see A/62/139).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the annual report for 2006 and the draft report for 2007 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 61/224), A/63/155.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (n))

Note by the Secretary-General submitting the annual report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for 2004 and the draft report for 2005 (A/61/185)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part four
Draft resolution	A/61/L.49 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.38, 39 and 83
Resolution	61/224

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The question entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting in December 1994, the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20, 53/85, 54/117, 55/179, 56/216 and 57/298).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, at the request of Slovenia (A/59/908), decided to defer consideration of the sub-item and to include it as an item in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session, on the understanding that the sub-item would again fall under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", which was to be included in the agenda of the sixty-first session and considered biennially thereafter, pursuant to resolution 55/285 (decision 59/567).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (o))

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 109

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of 12 Member States (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11, 49/5, 51/4, 53/9, 55/15 and 57/157).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called for a prompt mobilization of resources to meet the emergency needs of Caribbean countries, especially Haiti and Grenada; called for the continuation of the intraregional dialogue and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in curbing the illicit traffic in weapons; and called for an increase in financial resources and the strengthening of national and regional programmes for combating HIV/AIDS and an increase in the supply of safe, effective and essential medicines at a reasonable cost (resolution 59/257).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-first session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (p))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. X
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 109

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

This item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/4, 53/16, 54/7, 55/9, 56/47, 57/42 and 59/8).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review and explore innovative ways and means of enhancing the mechanisms of such cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 61/49).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/49).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (q))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. IX
Draft resolution	A/61/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.65
Resolution	61/49

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Kiribati (A/56/144, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 56/41, 57/37 and 59/20).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested that the United Nations continue to assist the Pacific Islands Forum in the timely implementation of relevant United Nations mandates, and invited States to contribute to the Biketawa Trust Fund for confidence-building measures and conflict prevention; requested that the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme, together with the Forum, promote joint cooperative needs assessment missions in the region; called upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide technical support to Forum members in promoting awareness of all international human rights treaties; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/48).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (r))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. XII
Draft resolution	A/61/L.20/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 65
Resolution	61/48

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1999, at the request of Austria (A/54/191). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to conclude with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization an agreement to regulate the relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission, to be submitted to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 54/65).

On 26 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission signed the Agreement, which was approved by the Assembly (resolution 54/280, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 54/280, 56/49, 57/49, 59/6 and decision 55/408).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission covering the year 2005 (see A/61/184) (resolution 61/47). At the sixty-second session, the Secretary-General submitted the report covering the year 2006 (A/62/135).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2007 (resolution 61/47), A/63/156.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (s))

Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2005 (A/61/184)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part four
Draft resolution	A/61/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 65
Resolution	61/47

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana, on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (resolution 37/248). On 17 August 1992, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was transformed into the Southern African Development Community.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, subsequently at its forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions on a biennial basis and at its fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173, 50/118, 52/204, 54/227, 57/44 and 59/140, and decision 56/443).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon the international community to strengthen support for the measures taken by the Southern African Development Community in fighting HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Community, to enhance contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing further cooperation between the two organizations; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Community (resolution 61/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/51).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 108 (t))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/256, part one, sect. XIII
Draft resolution	A/61/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.38, 39 and 65
Resolution	61/51

154. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 62 of its report; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; and requested the Secretary-

General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 62/72).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/63/26).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 157)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/62/26 and Corr.1)

Summary record	A/C.6/62/SR.27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/459
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/72

Annexes

Annex I*

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Victor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

[a] The session ended during the following year.

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Fifty-seventh	2002	Mr. Jan Kavan	Czech Republic
Fifty-eighth	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia
Fifty-ninth	2004	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Sixtieth	2005	Mr. Jan Eliasson	Sweden
Sixty-first	2006	Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa	Bahrain
Sixty-second	2007	Mr. Srgjan Kerim	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Special sessions (continued)			
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fifth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-sixth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-seventh	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Twenty-eighth	2005	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980 1982	Mr. Salim A. Salim Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	United Republic of Tanzania Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2002 2003 2004 2006 2006	Mr. Razali Ismail Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko Mr. Didier Opertti Badan Mr. Harri Holkeri Mr. Han Seung-soo Mr. Han Seung-soo Mr. Han Seung-soo Mr. Julian Hunte Mr. Julian Hunte Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa	Malaysia Ukraine Ukraine Uruguay Finland Republic of Korea Republic of Korea Republic of Korea Saint Lucia Saint Lucia Bahrain Bahrain

Annex II*

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasí Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina) Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan) Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania) Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
Fifty-fifth	U Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay) Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria) Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. André Erdös (Hungary)	Mr. Milos Alcalay (Venezuela) Mr. Stéphane De Loecker (Belgium) Mr. Lee Kie-cheon (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Sylvester Rowe (Sierra Leone)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. José Nicolás Rivas (Colombia) Mr. Jamal Al-Bader (Qatar) Mr. Razvan Rusu (Romania)	Mr. Mehmet Samsar (Turkey)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Jarmo Sareva (Finland)	Mr. Anouar Ben Youssef (Tunisia) Mr. Suriya Chindawongse (Thailand) Mr. Ionut Suseanu (Romania)	Mr. Miguel Carbo (Ecuador)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)	Ms. Dziunik Aghajanian (Armenia) Mr. Alon Bar (Israel) Mr. Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Saleh Alnajar (Yemen)
Sixtieth	Mr. Choi Young-jin (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Lofti Bouchaara (Morocco) Mrs. Gabriela Martinic (Argentina) Mr. Detlev Wolter (Germany)	Ms. Elvina Jusufaj (Albania)
Sixty-first	Mrs. Mona Juul (Norway)	Mr. Bostjan Malovrh (Slovenia) Mr. Federico Perazza (Uruguay) Mr. Andy Rachmianto (Indonesia)	Mr. Abdelhamid Gharbi (Tunisia)
Sixty-second	Mr. Paul Badji (Senegal)	Mr. Bassam Darwish (Syrian Arab Republic) Mr. Roman Hunger (Switzerland) Mr. Ricardo Morote (Peru)	Mr. Dainius Baublys (Lithuania)

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)

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[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapuranga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia) Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey) Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea) Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus) Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain) Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grčić Polić (Croatia) Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda) Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)	Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland) Ms. Alexandrina Rusu (Romania) Mr. Cristián Streeter (Chile)	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)	Ms. Debra Price (Canada) Mr. Mansour Ayyad Sh. A. Al-Otaibi (Kuwait) Mrs. Margaret Hughes Ferrari (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Enrique Loedel (Uruguay)	Mr. Isaac Lamba (Malawi) Mr. Jasna Ognjanovac (Croatia) Mr. Ibrahim Assaf (Lebanon)	Mr. Damien Cole (Ireland)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Kyaw Tint Swe (Myanmar)	Mr. Eduardo Calderón (Ecuador) Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia) Mr. Helfried Carl (Austria)	Mr. Kais Kabtani (Tunisia)
Sixtieth	Mr. Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan)	Ms. Amparo Anguiano Rodríguez (Mexico) Mr. Alexander Gerts (Netherlands) Mr. Subhas Gujadhur (Mauritius)	Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam Umar (Brunei Darussalam)
Sixty-first	Mr. Madhu Raman Acharya (Nepal)	Mr. Urban Andersson (Sweden) Ms. Mónica Bolaños Pérez (Guatemala) Mr. Mahieddine Djeffal (Algeria)	Ms. Rana Salayeva (Azerbaijan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Sixty-second	Mr. Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem Mohamad (Sudan)	Ms. Viktoriia Kuvshynnykova (Ukraine) Mr. Hossein Maleki (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandros Vidouris (Greece)	Mr. Reniery Valladares (Honduras)

D. Second Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada) Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus) Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	**Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)**	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
Fifty-third	**Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)**	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
Fifty-fourth	**Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)**	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy) Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru) Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fifth	**Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)**	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland) Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico) Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)
Fifty-sixth	**Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal)**	Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana) Mr. Darmansjah Djumala (Indonesia) Mr. Mbayu Felix (Cameroon)	Ms. Jana Simonová (Czech Republic)
Fifty-seventh	**Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernandez (Honduras)**	Mr. Bruno van der Pluijm (Belgium) Mr. Jan Kara (Czech Republic) Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Al-Hadid (Jordan)
Fifty-eighth	**Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh)**	Mrs. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden) Mr. Henri Stephan Raubenheimer (South Africa) Mrs. Irena Zubčević (Croatia)	Mr. José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez (Guatemala)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Marco Balarezo (Peru)	Mrs. Ewa Anzorge (Poland) Mr. Antonio Bernardini (Italy) Mr. Majdi Ramadan (Lebanon)	Mr. Azanaw Tadesse Abreha (Ethiopia)
Sixtieth	Mr. Aminu Bashir Wali (Nigeria)	Mr. Selwin Charles Hart (Barbados) Mr. Juraj Koudelka (Czech Republic) Mr. Stefano Toscano (Switzerland)	Mr. Abdulmalik Motahar A. Alshabibi (Yemen)
Sixty-first	Mrs. Tiina Intelmann (Estonia)	Mr. Prayono Atiyanto (Indonesia) Mr. Aboubacar Sadikh Barry (Senegal) Mr. Benedicto Fonseca Filho (Brazil)	Ms. Vanessa Gomes (Portugal)
Sixty-second	Ms. Kirsti Lintonen (Finland)	Mr. Peter Alexander Le Roux (South Africa) Mr. Hassan Ali Saleh (Lebanon) Ms. Melanie Santizo-Sandoval (Guatemala)	Ms. Tamar Tchitanava (Georgia)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan) Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand) Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala) Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark) Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador) Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia) Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador) Ms. Carina Mårtensson (Sweden) Mr. Yehia Oda (Egypt)	Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein)	Ms. Loreto Leyton (Chile) Mr. Toru Morikawa (Japan) Mrs. Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed (Sudan)	Mrs. Oksana Boiko (Ukraine)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon)	Ms. Beatriz Londoño (Colombia) Mr. Michiel Maertens (Belgium) Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)	Mr. Abdullah Eid Salman Al-Sulaiti (Qatar)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Valery Kuchinsky (Ukraine)	Ms. Astanah Banu Shri Abdul Aziz (Malaysia) Ms. Rachel Groux (Switzerland) Ms. Mavis Esi Kusorgbor (Ghana)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador)
Sixtieth	Mr. Francis K. Butagira (Uganda)	Mr. Muhammad Anshor (Indonesia) Ms. Catarina Carvalho (Portugal) Ms. Eva Tomič (Slovenia)	Mr. Pedro Escosteguy Cardoso (Brazil)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Sixty-first	Mr. Hamid Al Bayati (Iraq)	Mr. Jorge Ballestero (Costa Rica) Mr. Lamin Faati (Gambia) Mr. Sergei Rachkov (Belarus)	Ms. Elena Molaroni (San Marino)
Sixty-second	Mr. Raymond Wolfe (Jamaica)	Mr. Takashi Ashiki (Japan) Mr. Alan Gibbons (Ireland) Ms. Kristine Malinovska (Latvia)	Ms. Tebatso Future Baleseng (Botswana)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	• Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh) Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	• Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica) Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire) Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia) Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama) • Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt) Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia) Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana) Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)	Mr. Durga Bhattarai (Nepal) Mr. Oleksii Ivashchenko (Ukraine) Mr. John Orr (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Wins (Uruguay)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal)	Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina) Mr. Michel Tilemans (Belgium) Mr. Bogdan Dragulescu (Romania)	Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Hynek Kmoníček (Czech Republic)	Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria) Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands) Mr. Asdrúbal Pulido León (Venezuela)	Mr. Fouad Rajeh (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Don MacKay (New Zealand)	Mr. Mhd. Najib Elji (Syrian Arab Republic) Ms. Karen Lock (South Africa) Ms. Karla Gabriela Samayoa-Recari (Guatemala)	Mrs. Denisa Hutanova (Slovakia)
Sixtieth	Mr. John William Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)	Mr. Dariusz Mańczyk (Poland) Mr. Muhammad A. Muhith (Bangladesh) Mr. Eric Franck Saizonou (Benin)	Ms. Katja Pehrman (Finland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Sixty-first	Mr. Youcef Yousfi (Algeria)	Mr. Ilgar Mammadov (Azerbaijan) Mr. Alexios Mitsopoulous (Greece) Mr. Ram Babu Dhakal/ Mr. Tirtha Raj Wagle (Nepal)	Mr. Diego Simancas (Mexico)
Sixty-second	Mr. Hamidon Ali (Malaysia)	Mr. Tomáš Mičánek (Czech Republic) Mr. Klaus de Rijk (Netherlands) Mr. Alejandro Torres Lepori (Argentina)	Mr. Steven Ssenabulya Nkayivu (Uganda)

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany) Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico) Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho) Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia) Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand) Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria) Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan) Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Pierre Lelong (Haiti)	Mr. Siddig Mohamed Abdalla (Sudan) Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Hungary) Mr. Alexander Marschik (Austria)	Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naman (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Arpad Prandler (Hungary)	Mr. Shuichi Akamatsu (Japan) Mr. Augosto Cabrera (Peru) Mr. Valentin Zellweger (Switzerland)	Mr. Karim Medrek (Morocco)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Lauro Baja (Philippines)	Mr. Tal Becker (Israel)	Mr. Metod Spacek (Slovakia)
		Mr. Allieu Ibrahim Kanu (Sierra Leone)	
		Ms. Gaile Ann Ramoutar (Trinidad and Tobago)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)	Mr. Ram Babu Dhakal (Nepal)	Ms. Anna Sotaniemi (Finland)
		Mr. Carlos Fernando Díaz Paniagua (Costa Rica)	
		Mr. Csaba Simon (Hungary)	
Sixtieth	Mr. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo (Spain)	Mr. Mahmoud Hmoud (Jordan)	Ms. Shermain Jeremy (Antigua and Barbuda)
		Mr. Mahmoud Samy (Egypt)	
		Mr. Grzegorz Zyman (Poland)	
Sixty-first	Mr. Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo (Mexico)	Mr. Stefan Barriga (Liechtenstein)	Mr. Mamadou Moustapha Loum (Senegal)
		Mr. Theodor Cosmin Onisii (Romania)	
		Mr. Ganeson Sivagurunathan (Malaysia)	
Sixty-second	Mr. Alexei Tulbure (Moldova)	Mr. Jerzy Makarowski (Sweden)	Mr. Adam Mulawarman Tugio (Indonesia)
		Mrs. Karen Renee Odaba-Mosoti (Kenya)	
		Mr. Álvaro Sandoval Bernal (Colombia)	

Annex III*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	*Sessions*																										
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*2*
Afghanistan																											
Albania																											
Algeria																											
Andorra																											
Angola																											
Antigua and Barbuda																											
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Bolivia																					x						
Botswana																											
Brazil				x										x											x		
Brunei Darussalam																											
Bulgaria															x			x					x				
Burkina Faso																											
Burundi																				x						x	
Cambodia																											
Cameroon																		x									
Canada															x								x				
Cape Verde																											
Central African Republic																				x							
Chad																									x		

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

** The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																																	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
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		x								x																		x					

Member States	*Sessions*																											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	
Chile																					x			x				
Colombia																	x										x	
Comoros																												
Congo																												
Costa Rica																x					x					x		
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba		x																										
Cyprus																x		x			x						x	
Czech Republic													x			x												
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x							
Denmark																								x				
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic																						x						
Ecuador									x				x									x			x			
Egypt							x																					
El Salvador											x							x										
Equatorial Guinea																												
Ethiopia										x																	x	
Fiji																												x
Gabon																					x							
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																x								x				x
Greece																x					x					x		
Grenada																												
Guatemala																				x								
Guinea																	x						x					
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																							x					x
Haiti																	x										x	
Honduras							x																					x
Hungary																					x					x		
Iceland																		x				x					x	

Sessions																																	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
																																x	
																																x	
													x					x								x							
								x							x						x				x								
					x						x				x						x												
x														x											x								
																																x	
	x						x			x															x								
			x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x						x											x
									x																								
																				x					x								
	x					x											x		x				x				x						x
			x											x																			
										x																				x			
		x										x								x													
			x			x								x			x											x					
																x			x				x					x					x
				x										x												x				x			
																													x				
					x																		x				x	x					
				x								x				x				x													
			x								x							x								x							
															x													x					x
																								x									
x		x																						x									
										x						x						x								x			
						x																	x				x						
																			x						x								
			x							x									x								x						
		x															x						x			x						x	
														x						x											x		
					x				x																								
x								x																		x			x			x	
																x	x					x							x				x
						x																											
					x					x															x								x

Member States	*Sessions*																											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
India											x																	
Indonesia													x											x				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x					
Iraq						x															x				x			
Ireland																												
Israel								x																				
Italy											x																	
Jamaica																									x			
Japan															x											x		
Jordan																	x					x		x				
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									x			
Kuwait																				x								
Kyrgyzstan																												
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x						
Latvia																												
Lebanon																							x					
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x	
Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg										x														x				
Madagascar																	x											
Malawi																								x				
Malaysia																				x								
Maldives																												
Mali																												
Malta																									x			
Mauritania																						x					x	
Mauritius																									x			
Mexico		x	x					x								x												
Moldova																												
Monaco																												
Mongolia																								x				
Morocco														x						x								
Mozambique																												

Sessions																																	
29	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*
																			x	x											x		
			x				x									x												x				x	
															x				x						x				x	x	x		
															x										x								x
																		x					x										
																															x		
										x							x																
								x																									
		x																															
													x										x										
																				x								x		x			
				x							x																				x		
								x							x			x			x					x						x	
																							x				x						
																					x												
																						X											
x									x							x					x												
			x		x						x							x						x									
									x										x					x									
				x				x				x		x				x				X					x					x	
																			x													x	
																									x								
															x														x				
			x																										x				
						x														x									x				
										x		x					x														x		
																										x							
								x													x										x		
											x			x													x						
													x								x						x						
						x										x					x												x
x							x																x					x					
																											x						
																									x								
	x					x							x										x										
							x			x					x									x					x				
	x											x				x										x							

Member States	*Sessions*																									
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
Myanmar									x					x												
Namibia																										
Nepal													x									x			x	
Netherlands													x			x										
New Zealand																										
Nicaragua																						x				
Niger																x										
Nigeria																								x		
Norway																										
Oman																										
Pakistan				x									x		x											
Palau																										
Panama															x									x		
Papua New Guinea																										
Paraguay												x								x						
Peru																							x			x
Philippines														x									x		x	
Poland			x																	x						
Portugal																										
Qatar																										
Republic of Korea																										
Romania														x			x									
Rwanda																					x					
Saint Lucia																										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																										
San Marino																										
Sao Tome and Principe																										
Saudi Arabia																										
Senegal																					x				x	
Seychelles																										
Sierra Leone																				x						x
Singapore																										
Slovenia																										

Sessions																																	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
																	x							x					x		x		
																					x												
x									x					x													x						
			x										x							x									x			x	
x		x						x					x					x		x				x			x			x			
						x																x											
																									x							x	
	x														x																		
		x				x						x					x																
					x		x		x		x								x			x									x		
																																	x
		x			x		x																x										
					x		x								x																		
													x									x					x				x		
	x		x																														
x								x			x							x				x										x	
				x											x				x														
													x															x					
				x				x			x						x						x					x					
																			x														
x						x					x																						
							x					x				x																	
																x					x												
													x										x										
																								x									
														x																			
																											x						
	x			x		x					x					x								x					x				
							x																		x								
			x						x			x															x						
					x				x				x																				
																													x				

Member States	*Sessions*																											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*2*
Somalia																		x										
South Africa	x													x														
Spain												x								x								
Sri Lanka												x																
Sudan															x							x				x		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden														x									x					
Syrian Arab Republic																		x									x	
Tajikistan																												
Thailand																												
Togo																							x					
Trinidad and Tobago																					x							
Tunisia												x																x
Turkey														x				x										
Turkmenistan																												
Uganda																							x					x
Ukraine																									x			
United Arab Emirates																												x
United Republic of Tanzania																						x						
Uruguay													x															
Uzbekistan																												
Vanuatu																												
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	x					x									x											x		
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																										x		
Yugoslavia							x																	x				
Zambia																										x		
Zimbabwe																												

Sessions																																	
29	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*
					x							x																					
																							x				x						
				x																													
													x					x															x
		x							x						x					x		x											
												x						x						x		x							
									x					x														x					
							x					x																					
													x											x						x			
																									x				x				
						x								x							x				x								
					x		x			x			x				x						x					x					
				x																													
	x					x					x		x				x			x						x					x		
		x			x			x				x						x				x				x							x
																								x					x				x
								x																x								x	
							x										x																
																x						x											
		x												x			x		x														
																				x													x
																										x				x			
														x																			
									x																						x		
																							x					x					
			x		x			x		x	x							x			x			x		x			x				
														x	x																		
x								x											x											x			
						x									x																	x	

Annex IV*

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Algeria																							x	x				
Angola																												
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x	
Australia	x	x									x	x																x
Austria																												x
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Belarus																												
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x	
Benin																												
Bolivia																			x	x								
Botswana																												
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x					
Bulgaria																					x	x						
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																									x	x		
Cameroon																												
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x					
Cape Verde																												
Chile							x	x								x	x											
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x			
Congo																												
Costa Rica																												
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x								
Croatia																												
Cuba				x	x						x	x																
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																												
Denmark								x	x													x	x					
Djibouti																												
Ecuador					x	x									x	x												

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

Years																																		
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
														x	x															x	x			
																													x	x				
													x	x						x	x				x	x					x	x		
x											x	x																						
x																	x	x																
																								x	x									
					x	x																				x	x							
x	x																																	
																	x	x															x	x
		x	x																											x	x			
				x	x																													
																					x	x												
														x	x				x	x				x	x					x	x			
												x	x															x	x					
										x	x																							x
x	x																											x	x					
			x	x											x	x									x	x								
																		x	x															
																						x	x						x	x				
															x	x											x	x						
												x	x																			x	x	
x	x																						x	x										x
																x	x																	
																																		x
																x	x																	
																				x	x													
								x	x							x	x																	
											x	x																			x	x		
																			x	x														
																	x	x																

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x											
Ethiopia																						x	x					
Finland																								x	x			
Gabon																												
Gambia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																	x	x										
Greece							x	x																				
Guinea																											x	x
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Honduras																												
Hungary																							x	x				
India					x	x																x	x				x	x
Indonesia																												x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																	
Iraq												x	x															
Ireland																	x											
Italy														x	x											x	x	
Jamaica																												
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x	
Jordan																				x	x							
Kenya																												x
Kuwait																												
Lebanon								x	x																			
Liberia																x												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																												
Madagascar																												
Malaysia																				x								
Mali																					x	x						
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico	x																											
Morocco																		x	x									
Namibia																												

Years																																		
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
										X	X											X	X											
															X	X																		
															X	X																		
				X	X																			X	X									
																								X	X									
			X	X		X	X						X	X							X	X							X	X				
												X	X																			X	X	
																															X	X		
																												X	X					
																						X	X											
	X	X						X	X																									
																					X	X												
																		X	X															
			X	X						X	X						X	X																
X																					X	X											X	X
X	X																																	
							X	X																			X	X						
	X	X											X	X							X	X											X	X
					X	X																				X	X							
	X	X					X	X					X	X				X	X				X	X							X	X		
								X	X																									
X																							X	X										
				X	X																													
		X	X																															X
											X	X																						
															X	X									X	X								
																										X	X							
									X	X																								
X	X																																	
			X	X																							X	X						
						X	X																					X	X					
																		X	X															
																									X	X								

	Years																										
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*7*
Nepal																								x	x			
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x							
New Zealand									x	x											x							
Nicaragua																									x	x		
Niger																												
Nigeria																					x	x						
Norway				x	x													x	x									
Oman																												
Pakistan							x	x															x	x				
Panama													x	x													x	x
Paraguay																							x	x				
Peru										x	x																	x
Philippines												x						x										
Poland	x	x													x										x	x		
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																	x											
Rwanda																												
Senegal																							x	x				
Sierra Leone																									x	x		
Singapore																												
Slovakia																												
Slovenia																												
Somalia																										x	x	
South Africa																												
Spain																								x	x			
Sri Lanka															x	x												
Sudan																											x	x
Sweden												x	x															
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																									
Thailand																												
Togo																									x	x		

Years																																		
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
														x	x																			
									x	x															x	x								
																			x	x														
									x	x																								
						x	x																											
				x	x															x	x													
					x	x																					x	x						
																				x	x													
		x	x						x	x									x	x									x	x				
		x	x				x	x																									x	x
x										x	x																					x	x	
						x	x																							x	x			
								x	x													x	x											
					x	x																	x	x										
																																x	x	
																						x	x											
		x	x													x	x													x	x			
																				x	x													
														x	x																			
																											x	x						
																																x	x	
																								x	x									
																																	x	x
							x	x											x	x									x	x				
	x	x																					x	x										
																												x	x					
											x	x																						
								x	x																									

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Trinidad and Tobago																												
Tunisia														x	x													
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x												
Uganda																					x							
Ukraine			x	x																								
United Arab Emirates																												
United Republic of Tanzania																												
Uruguay																				x	x							
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)																	x	x										
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia					x	x					x																x	x
Zambia																								x	x			
Zimbabwe																												

Years																																		
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
											x	x																						
						x	x																			x	x							
							x	x																										
										x	x															x	x							
												x	x																					
	x	x																													x	x		
			x	x								x	x					x	x															
																																		x
																x	x																	
														x	x																			
					x	x							x	x																				
									x	x							x	x																

Annex V*

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*7*
Afghanistan														x	x	x												
Albania																												
Algeria																			x	x	x							x
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x			
Armenia																												
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x									
Austria																		x	x	x								
Azerbaijan																												
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		x	x	x																								
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x				
Belize																												
Benin																				x	x	x						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																											x	x
Botswana																												
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x			
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x			
Burundi																											x	x
Cameroon																				x	x	x						
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							x	x	x			
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x
China[a]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:
"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

Years																																		
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
		X	X	X																														
																															X	X	X	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X						X	X	X							X	X
																											X	X	X					
																		X	X	X						X	X	X				X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X					
																														X	X	X		
X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X		
		X	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X							X	X	X				X	X	X
																													X	X	X			
						X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X	X													
																X	X	X								X	X	X						
		X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X		
					X	X	X																										X	X
							X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X
X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X		
													X	X	X															X	X	X		
								X	X	X								X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
																			X	X	X							X	X	X				
X		X	X	X									X	X	X										X	X	X						X	X
									X	X	X						X	X	X															
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X							
			X	X	X											X	X	X								X	X	X						
X							X	X	X																			X	X	X				
				X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X									X	X	X						X
X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
																							X	X	X								X	X
				X	X	X																X	X	X										
																															X	X	X	
X						X	X	X									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X				
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Colombia	x																x	x	x									
Comoros																												
Congo																							x	x	x			
Costa Rica													x	x	x													
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																			
Cyprus																												
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										x	x	x
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x											
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x							
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																
El Salvador																x	x	x										
Ethiopia																x	x	x										
Fiji																												
Finland												x	x	x													x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x						
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																									x	x	x	
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x	
Guatemala																						x	x	x				
Guinea																												
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Haiti																										x	x	x
Honduras																												
Hungary																										x	x	x
Iceland																												
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x		

Years																																		
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		
																								x	x	x								
x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x			x
										x	x	x								x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x	
x	x	x																			x	x	x											
																										x	x	x						
		x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
					x	x	x																											
																						x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
									x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x									
				x	x	x																												
	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x											x	x	x			
x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x	x					
																							x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x
x	x	x	x			x	x	x										x	x	x							x	x	x					
x	x						x	x	x																	x	x	x						
x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x										
																							x	x	x									
																											x	x	x					
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
					x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x				
		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x			x	x			x	x
x	x																											x	x	x				
x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x	
																									x	x	x					x	x	x
																						x	x	x								x	x	x
											x	x	x																			x	x	x
																									x	x	x							
				x	x	x																						x	x	x				
											x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x	x
x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x														x	x	x					
Iraq																			x	x	x							
Ireland																							x	x	x			
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x	
Jamaica																								x	x	x		
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	
Jordan																x	x	x										
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									x	x	x	
Kuwait																						x	x	x				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							x	x	x			
Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg																				x	x	x						
Madagascar																										x	x	
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										x	x	
Mali																												
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x				
Moldova																												
Mongolia																												x
Morocco																					x	x	x					
Mozambique																												
Namibia																												
Nepal																												
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x
Nicaragua																												
Niger																										x	x	x
Nigeria																												

Years																																		
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x					
			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x																x	x
					x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x			
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x			
x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x										
																																	x	x
x	x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x												x	x	x			
																		x	x	x														
																							x	x	x									
									x	x	x											x	x	x										
				x	x	x								x	x	x								x	x	x								
x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x																		
						x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x				
																																		x
																															x	x	x	
									x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x
																		x	x	x												x	x	x
						x	x	x																									x	x
		x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x						x	x	x			x
x	x							x	x	x																								
				x	x	x																					x	x						
			x	x	x																											x	x	x
																								x	x	x				x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	
																																		x
x	x																																	
					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x							
												x	x	x									x	x	x				x	x	x			x
																														x	x	x		
						x	x	x																			x	x	x					
x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x
			x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x
							x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x			
															x	x	x																	x
		x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x		

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x		
Oman																												
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x		
Panama																					x	x	x					
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay																												
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x	
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x					
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																				x	x	x						
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda																												
Saint Lucia																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																	x	x	x									
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
Somalia																												
South Africa																												
Spain														x	x	x												x
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x	
Sudan													x	x	x									x	x	x		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x					
Syrian Arab Republic																												
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												x
Tunisia																									x	x	x	
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x				
Uganda																												x
Ukraine	x																											
United Arab Emirates																												

Years																																		
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x							
													x	x	x									x	x	x								
x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
												x	x	x																x	x	x		
										x	x	x																						
																				x	x	x										x	x	x
	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x					
			x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x
x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x
		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x		x				x	x
								x	x	x																		x	x	x				
																			x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x							
								x	x	x														x	x	x								x
									x	x	x			x	x	x									x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x			
									x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x								
			x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x														x	x
																					x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x	
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			x			x	x		
										x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x
			x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x
									x	x	x							x	x	x						x	x	x						
								x	x	x								x	x	x														
x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x
			x	x	x							x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x							
x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x								x	x	x	
		x	x	x													x	x	x			x	x	x										
x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x															
		x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x				x	x	x					
			x	x	x										x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x				
				x	x	x																								x	x	x		

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x		
Zambia																												
Zimbabwe																												

Years																																		
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
				x	x	x														x	x	x								x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
													x	x	x																			x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x							
																								x	x	x								
x	x	x	x																															
x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x															
x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x									
											x	x	x							x	x	x						x	x	x				

Annex VI*

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946
Albania	14 December 1955
Algeria	8 October 1962
Andorra	28 July 1993
Angola	1 December 1976
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981
Argentina	24 October 1945
Armenia	2 March 1992
Australia	1 November 1945
Austria	14 December 1955
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992
Bahamas	18 September 1973
Bahrain	21 September 1971
Bangladesh	17 September 1974
Barbados	9 December 1966
Belarus	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981
Benin	20 September 1960
Bhutan	21 September 1971
Bolivia	14 November 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992
Botswana	17 October 1966
Brazil	24 October 1945
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984
Bulgaria	14 December 1955
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962
Cambodia	14 December 1955
Cameroon	20 September 1960
Canada	9 November 1945
Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Chad	20 September 1960
Chile	24 October 1945
China	24 October 1945
Colombia	5 November 1945
Comoros	12 November 1975
Congo	20 September 1960
Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Croatia	22 May 1992
Cuba	24 October 1945
Cyprus	20 September 1960
Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Denmark	24 October 1945
Djibouti	20 September 1977
Dominica	18 December 1978
Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Ecuador	21 December 1945
Egypt	24 October 1945
El Salvador	24 October 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Eritrea	28 May 1993
Estonia	17 September 1991
Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Fiji	13 October 1970
Finland	14 December 1955
France	24 October 1945
Gabon	20 September 1960
Gambia	21 September 1965
Georgia	31 July 1992
Germany	18 September 1973
Ghana	8 March 1957
Greece	25 October 1945
Grenada	17 September 1974
Guatemala	21 November 1945
Guinea	12 December 1958

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

Member States	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974
Guyana	20 September 1966
Haiti	24 October 1945
Honduras	17 December 1945
Hungary	14 December 1955
Iceland	19 November 1946
India	30 October 1945
Indonesia	28 September 1950
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945
Iraq	21 December 1945
Ireland	14 December 1955
Israel	11 May 1949
Italy	14 December 1955
Jamaica	18 September 1962
Japan	18 December 1956
Jordan	14 December 1955
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992
Kenya	16 December 1963
Kiribati	14 September 1999
Kuwait	14 May 1963
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955
Latvia	17 September 1991
Lebanon	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966
Liberia	2 November 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990
Lithuania	17 September 1991
Luxembourg	24 October 1945
Madagascar	20 September 1960
Malawi	1 December 1964
Malaysia	17 September 1957
Maldives	21 September 1965
Mali	28 September 1960
Malta	1 December 1964
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991
Mauritania	27 October 1961
Mauritius	24 April 1968
Mexico	7 November 1945
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Moldova	2 March 1992
Monaco	28 May 1993
Mongolia	27 October 1961
Montenegro	28 June 2006
Morocco	12 November 1956
Mozambique	16 September 1975
Myanmar	19 April 1948
Namibia	23 April 1990
Nauru	14 September 1999
Nepal	14 December 1955
Netherlands	10 December 1945
New Zealand	24 October 1945
Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Niger	20 September 1960
Nigeria	7 October 1960
Norway	27 November 1945
Oman	7 October 1971
Pakistan	30 September 1947
Palau	15 December 1994
Panama	13 November 1945
Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Paraguay	24 October 1945
Peru	31 October 1945
Philippines	24 October 1945
Poland	24 October 1945
Portugal	14 December 1955
Qatar	21 September 1971
Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Romania	14 December 1955
Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Rwanda	18 September 1962
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Samoa	15 December 1976
San Marino	2 March 1992
Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945	Timor-Leste	27 September 2002
Senegal	28 September 1960	Togo	20 September 1960
Serbia	1 November 2000	Tonga	14 September 1999
Seychelles	21 September 1976	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Singapore	21 September 1965	Turkey	24 October 1945
Slovakia	19 January 1993	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Slovenia	22 May 1992	Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978	Uganda	25 October 1962
Somalia	20 September 1960	Ukraine	24 October 1945
South Africa	7 November 1945	United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
Spain	14 December 1955	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
Sudan	12 November 1956	United States of America	24 October 1945
Suriname	4 December 1975	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Swaziland	24 September 1968	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Sweden	19 November 1946	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Switzerland	10 September 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15 November 1945
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Yemen	30 September 1947
Thailand	16 December 1946	Zambia	1 December 1964
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	8 April 1993	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980

[a] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).